Trade and Industry

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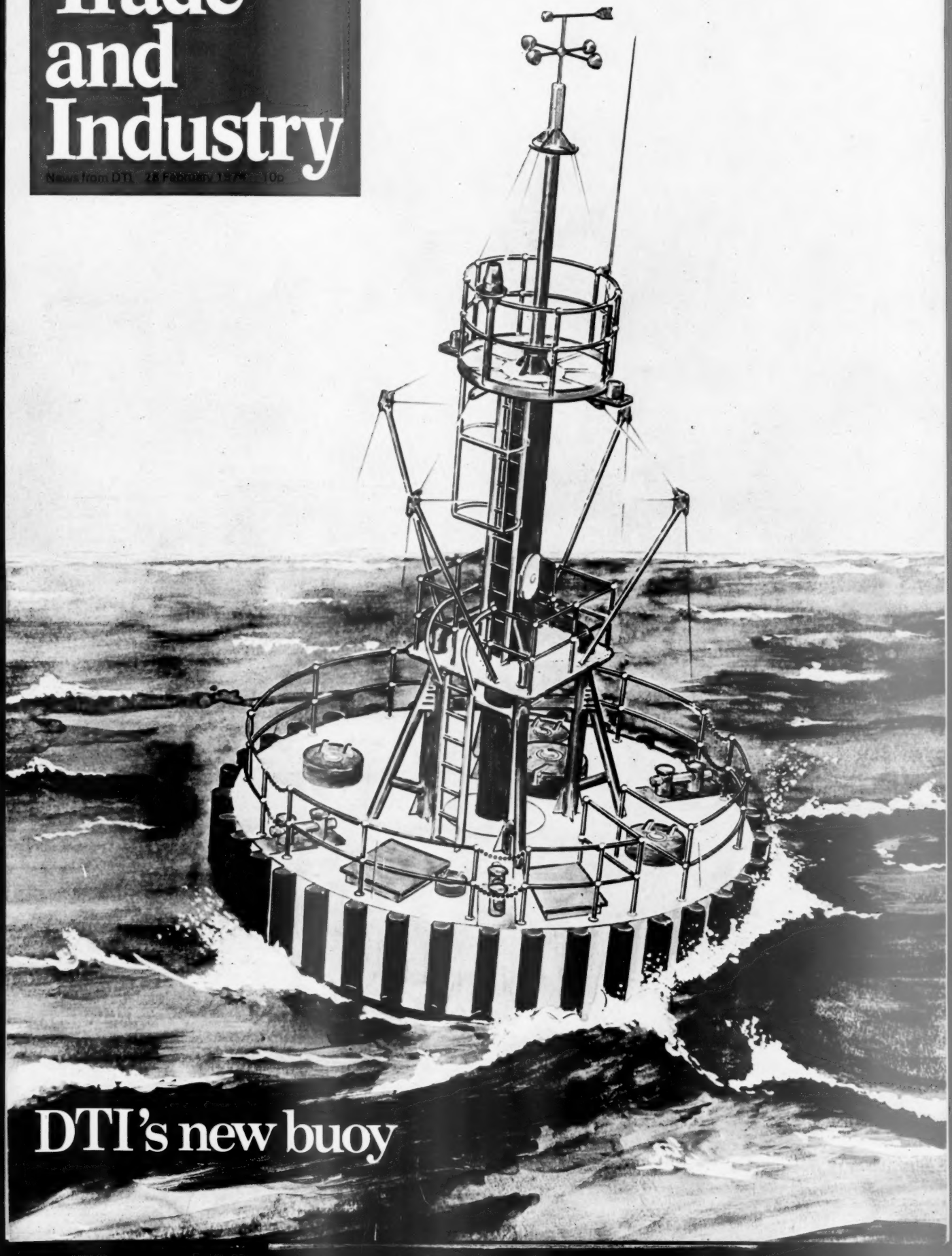

DTI's new buoy

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LONDON: Kenneth L. Newton, manager / Moor House, 119 London Wall / London, England EC2Y 5ET / 01-638-8330 / Cable: BALTPORT

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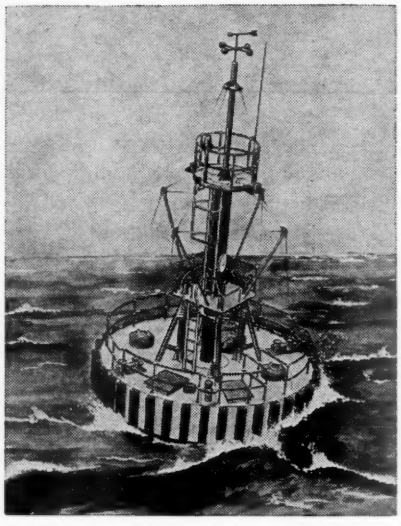
28 February 1974



Meet the DTI's new buoy . . . DB1, the 25 ft. diameter national data buoy, will provide a platform for advanced sensor development and will form Britain's contribution to the proposed European network of data buoys. Ordered by the DTI on behalf of the Ship and Marine Requirements Technology Board, DB1 is to be built by a group of three British companies, Seatek. The new group will have capability to meet world-wide requirements for buoys to monitor ship routing, weather forecasting, fisheries and pollution protection (see page 374).

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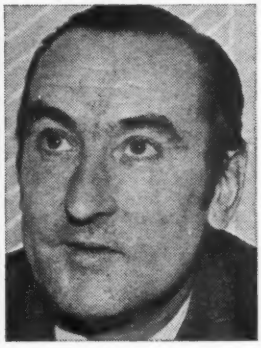
Because of the fuel crisis, and the continuing restriction on the number of pages, some news items, features and illustrations have been held over from this issue

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

The New Spain



A. H. 'Mick' Spire, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in Madrid.

Last October in Bilbao, Northern Spain, over 100 British firms exhibited at BRITEC, a British industrial technology fair. They were a varied lot. Some had been selling to Spain for generations, while others had only just begun to appreciate the market potential afforded by Spain's recent phenomenal economic growth. Some had established agents here, selling British-manufactured products, while others already had subsidiaries in Spain manufacturing under licence.

What all these firms had in common was highly technical expertise in their own field – quite rightly, because this sort of complex technology is what today's Spanish industrialists and businessmen are really interested in. Industrial Spain has come of age.

The past two years have seen an unprecedented Spanish boom (see the accompanying tables). The real rate of growth has exceeded 7 per cent per annum. Among industrialised countries, only Japan has done better. At the end of 1973, foreign exchange reserves stood at nearly $6,800 million – a figure which would have seemed utterly impossible a few years ago. True, there is a rapidly growing visible trade gap, but the reserves continue upwards (some say against the wishes of the authorities), mainly because of booming tourist and long-term capital receipts, and emigrants' remittances from abroad. This has made the peseta strong, and Spain has been able to let her imports rip.

Towards the end of 1973, imports were running nearly 27 per cent above their 1972 level. Exports are not doing badly either – up 24 per cent in 1973. Also, there are reasons for expecting that Spain may not suffer from the world energy crisis as much as most other industrialised nations.

And what about British exporters – are they keeping their share of this rising cake? Regrettably the recent figures suggest not, for British exports were up only 13.5 per cent in 1973. But our exporters held their share of the market in 1972 (currency changes apart), and took a rising share in 1971. The 1973 results need not point to a change in this encouraging trend.

Spanish imports $ million

	1970	1972
Total imports	4,747	6,601
United Kingdom	336	509
France	474	636
West Germany	599	810
USA	896	1,042

(Source: Informacion Comercial Espanola.)

Spanish economy Monthly figures for June

	1971	1973
Steel production (thousand tons)	696	881
Electricity generated (million kWh)	4,400	5,200
Tourism earnings ($ million)	231	309
Lorries registered	5,860	8,900
Index of supermarket sales (real value)	100	131

Changing conditions

During the past few years, Spanish industry has begun to do a lot for itself. Gone are the days of importing many types of light machinery, consumer goods, vehicles and other manufactured products. The emphasis in industrial imports is now on heavy capital equipment, and anything which includes complex processes for automated production, quality control, etc. Success in selling to Spain often follows intensive product development on a narrow front. And we all know that some of the best ideas come from the smallest firms! Many visitors to BRITEC were amazed to see what the British firms that are *not* household names can do.

Sir Peter Allen (centre), a member of the British Overseas Trade Board, on the stand of Northeast Airlines, part of British Airways, at the successful British Industrial Technology Exhibition (BRITEC '73) held in Bilbao last October. With Sir Peter are airline executives Ralph Glazer and Frank J. Waters. The exhibition was sponsored by the BOTB.

Laing Iberica, a Spanish member company of the British Laing Group, is working on four contracts worth approximately £17.5 million for the 65-mile motorway being built along the northern coast of Spain from Behobia to Bilbao. Almost two-thirds of the motorway is already in operation and the whole project is expected to be completed by mid-1975. The Laing contracts involve sections totalling almost 14 miles, and include the construction of a six-span viaduct over a former quarry, the erection of an 80-ft. high retaining wall of the reinforced earth type and the provision of two parallel concrete-lined tunnels up to 500 yd. long. The overall project is being undertaken for the Spanish Ministry of Public Works by Europistas, a concessionaire company comprising Ferrovial, the Belgian company CFE, Laing Iberica and a group of Spanish banks.

However, whether large or small, British firms must choose the right way of setting up in Spain. It may well be that in some sectors it is best to aim for eventual local manufacture, perhaps under licence, rather than export of the finished product. If so, the Embassy can advise on the first steps in setting up or acquiring a Spanish company, and it will be necessary for the company to be aware of recent shifts in the attitude of the authorities to foreign direct investment. But whatever the product, and however it is intended to sell it, your nearest DTI Export Officer will be able to advise you, contacting if necessary the headquarter's divisions of the DTI and the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Madrid. He will be able to obtain for you, for example, the latest details of Spain's import duties and of recent legislation, such as a recent decree under which all licensing and royalty agreements now have to conform to certain criteria and be registered at the Ministry of Industry.

Long-term strategy

The BRITEC exhibition was part of a long-term export development programme planned jointly by the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) and the British Embassy and Consulates. In their task, the official services received valuable support from the British Chamber of Commerce in Spain. The Chamber, with more than 2,000 members, has centres in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia. Neither side intends to let the successful contacts made at BRITEC simply run into the sand. Later this year it is hoped to bring a large group of selected Spanish machine tool users to Britain. It is also hoped to organise, under BOTB auspices, the visit of a group of British firms to Spain to follow up opportunities arising from BRITEC.

We have other ideas for the future – and would be delighted to receive those of industry and commerce, especially suggestions for groups of particular types of Spanish industrialist who might be brought to visit UK plant under the terms of the Inward Missions Scheme.

Recently the BOTB has been talking to exporters, and also to Commercial Officers all over the world, to select particularly promising products for each major export market. Joint discussion of this kind is a new and promising concept. However, the dialogue is only beginning to develop its proper potential. You can help us to improve it by speaking up if you think your particular product should be given special attention by the BOTB in Spain. We shall almost certainly agree to do what we can to promote your sales here.

Tariff reductions

You may ask, 'If Spain needs high technology, what is she doing to help us get it there?' A good question. The answer is that during the past year or so the Spanish Government, whose overall tariffs are still the highest in Europe, has decided on further steps to free imports from restrictions.

In November 1972 import quotas on many things – from chemicals to toys – were removed, and there were small tariff reductions. Then last July tariff rates were again reduced by an average of 10 per cent on just about everything imported. These two important steps do not apply just to high-technology manufactures – one or other of them applies to practically everything imported into Spain. Do you know what's in this for your company? The BOTB will be able to tell you.

The Canary Islands

Not all of Spain lies behind tariff barriers. The Canary Islands are a province of Spain but have also been a virtual customs-free area for many years. This status was confirmed by a law published on 1 January 1973. For the British exporter the maximum tariff remains at 5 per cent on cif value except in

one or two cases. No wonder British exports to the Canary Islands reached nearly £30 million in 1972! That figure was 32 per cent up on 1971, and was a remarkable figure for islands with a resident population of about 1 million. Although Britain has traditionally been the foremost foreign supplier to the Canaries, with West Germany in second place, competition is becoming much tougher now, not least from East Europeans selling at very competitive prices. But there is no reason why British exports, which for the first 11 months of 1973 were only 4 per cent up on 1972, should not once again forge ahead.

The low Canary Island tariffs, and the absence of quotas have always attracted more consumer goods, including processed foods, than the rest of Spain. The following products are among those most likely to find ready outlets in the Canaries: processed foods; cutlery, tableware and catering equipment; sanitary ware and house fittings; automobile parts and accessories; water pumps and associated machinery; textiles, soft furnishing materials; ladies fashion goods; yacht fittings and accessories; hand tools; sports goods and toys.

The present boom in the tourist industry and the arid climate on some of the islands has also sparked off keen interest in seawater desalination plants. Just one word of warning: the competitive situation in the Canaries makes it unwise to deal with unfamiliar customers on open account terms. And, as elsewhere, it is wise to cover one's business with a policy from ECGD.

Invisible exports

We all know that the invisible sector provides a major part of Britain's export earnings. Some of our best-known names in this sector have been in Spain for over a century, while others are only just establishing themselves. British banking, insurance, shipping and property development companies are among those represented, and who helped to raise the value of our invisible exports to Spain to an estimated £80 million in 1972. The Spanish financial market, and the whole context for invisible transactions, are evolving rapidly at present. For instance, new banking, insurance and foreign investment legislation are in the offing. It is too early to say with certainty how these developments will affect the market – though we and the BOTB will be glad to advise you on the current situation. As and when concrete legislative steps are taken, details are published in the Export Intelligence Service.

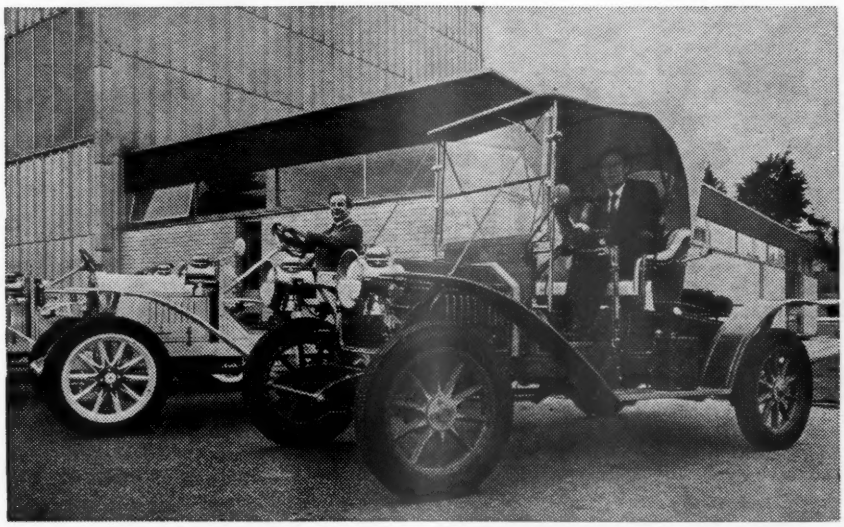
Spain and the EEC

Particularly since the beginning of 1973, some businessmen have concentrated most of their European export effort in the countries of the EEC. Of course, they are right to take advantage of the new position which Britain occupies in Europe. But it is worth bearing in mind that Spain already has a Preferential Agreement with the original Six members of the EEC which is at present the subject of renegotiation to take account of trade with the new members. Assuming all goes well, later this year Spain will have a new Agreement with the Nine. This will give British businessmen important advantages over their competitors outside the EEC.

A final thought for those who have bravely read this far: By all means take advantage of Britain's membership in EEC markets, but Spain is close at hand, and drawing commercially closer every year. Spain's economy is growing faster than Britain's or anyone else's inside the EEC.

Built to international standards by Cementation International Ltd., the £3.6 million Abu Dhabi Hilton hotel, built for His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, Ruler of Abu Dhabi, is now completed. The hotel possesses major conference facilities and is capable of accommodating nearly 500 guests. The design of the 10-storey hotel, by Architects Michael Brashier Associates of London, takes its theme from the Sultan's old palace in the city centre – originally built as a desert fortress. It is the third Hilton hotel to be built in the Middle East by Cementation – the others are in Tunis and Tehran – under the firm's 'package deal' scheme. This involves providing, in addition to all building works, everything from mechanical and electrical services to linen, glassware and furnishings.

Export Business



Bryan Shepherd (right) and David Shepherd with their creation, the Albany Motor Carriage, outside their modern premises in Christchurch, Hampshire.

Sales drive in United States for replica veteran motors

A million dollar export order for replica veteran cars has been negotiated between Albany Motor Carriage Co. Ltd., Christchurch, Hants., and Peter Zage and Co. Ltd. of New York,

Mr. Zage, who has showrooms in a 57th Street skyscraper, has secured exclusive US distribution rights for the British-designed Albany.

In a three-year deal which gives the manufacturers a guaranteed market for 100 units a year plus 20 advance orders, states Albany, Mr. Zage has undertaken to sell into the wealthy areas of New York, New England, Los Angeles, Palm Beach and Palm Springs.

The Albany, with its 1908 appearance and 1973 specification, was designed by chartered engineer Bryan Shepherd (20 years in the aircraft industry), managing director of Albany Motor Carriage Co. Of the 40 sold so far, only five have stayed in Britain, the remainder having gone to Japan, Spain, Germany, Sardinia and Monaco. One Gulf State has taken five, Albany reports.

The cars are manufactured in a modern factory on a 20,000 sq. ft. site occupied in 1964 by Mr. Shepherd and his brother, David, initially (and currently) to design and manufacture process control equipment for industry. The motor company started 2½ years ago after Bryan Shepherd built the first Albany as a hobby and realised the commercial potential of providing trouble-free 'veteran' motoring.

Commenting on the success of the firm in winning the US export business, Mr. Shepherd said the Albany was opening up a completely new sector in the motor car market: 'It is unusual in that the car is neither a replica of an actual model nor does it fit into any clearly defined branch of the industry as do, say, high performance cars.'

So far as the manufacturing capability is concerned, Mr. Shepherd said it is a distinct advantage for the company to have been formed and capitalised as a manufacturing concern from the outset; this proved especially advantageous in dealings with suppliers and distributors.

Set on a substantial steel box section ladder-frame chassis which helped it through its MIRA impact test with a clear margin, the Albany is mechanically British Leyland with a Triumph Spitfire 1493cc engine governed to a maximum 45 mph and conforming to US anti-pollution legislation. Petrol consumption at top speed of only 45 mpg should give it an edge in the current fuel economy climate, Mr. Shepherd believes.

Mr. Zage, who has ordered the first of the 20 advance models to his own special requirements on trim and accessories – including built-in stereo and all exposed metal areas brass-plated – has requested a number of modifications to the basic Albany specification for the US market: these include a windshield and wipers, convertible top and luggage grid.

New carpet tiles laid Down Under

Burmatex Ltd. of Victoria Mills, Ossett, Yorks., has received an order worth more than £25,000 from a large Australian carpet tile importer for its loose lay carpet tiles.

The Burmatex Velour tiles were introduced five months ago after research lasting 18 months in which almost 100 different deniers and types of fibres and heavy backings were tested (*picture below*).

Coarse Meraklon fibre with 20 per cent of Dorix Nylon was ultimately selected to give stability, durability, easy cleanability and extra resilience, states Burmatex, The tiles are heavy – they weigh more than one kilo each – and the Atactic Polypropylene backing approximately 4 mm thick allows them to cling to the sub floor even though there may be slight irregularities; they do not curl at the edges and no fixing is required.

The order from the Melbourne company is being shipped in three consignments at monthly intervals.

Following a reported record year of trading in 1973, R. & B. Textiles Ltd., Victoria Mills, Ossett, is spending £250,000 on expanding production facilities for the manufacture of fibre bonded carpeting. In line with the growing popularity of the carpeting, known as Burmatex, the company has changed its trading title to Burmatex Ltd.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Some good orders sugar pill at sweet and biscuit market

From Hilda Mock, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, Bonn: Once again the International Sweets and Biscuits Fair, 5-9 February, Cologne, confirmed that it is the most important world event in this branch of industry. The number of foreign visitors was up by 13 per cent over last year. The total number of visitors was 6,100 of which 2,400 were foreign. Bearing in mind that only large buyers from wholesalers, stores and central buying organisations were admitted to the fair, this number of visitors can be regarded as fairly substantial.

It was reported after the close of the fair that almost all important buyers had been present, either to inform themselves about the wide range of products on offer, particularly new products, or to place orders.

Despite considerable difficulties arising from the uncertain position on the world market for raw materials and packaging materials, results of the fair were generally regarded as satisfactory. Neither German nor foreign exhibitors were able to quote firm prices for periods extending over three months. German manufacturers reported having to conduct extended price negotiations with the trade. It was indicated that the trade finally had to accept price increases of between 10 and 15 per cent for chocolate bars, between 10-12 per cent for chocolates, 5 and 10 per cent for sugar confectionery and 8 and 12 per cent for seasonal articles. Bakery products were increased from between 5 and 10 per cent.

The United Kingdom was represented at this event by 44 manufacturers, 24 of which participated on the joint venture stand which was sponsored by the British Food Export Council and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. The remaining British firms were represented on the stands of their German importers. Although the organisers of the event request exhibitors to use a uniform shell stand system, designers of the UK stand were able to use the shells to the best advantage by utilising an open and modern design with bright colours which projected the image of quality coupled with gaiety (*picture above*). From the very start of the fair, the British stands attracted an almost uninterrupted flow of visitors which slackened only after the first three days.

Visitors to the British stands included buyers from all European countries, Japan, USA, Iceland, Malta, Cyprus and Australia. As one of the British exhibitors remarked: 'It would have taken me a minimum of six months travelling about the world to meet the buyers and agents I met here in Cologne in five days', this reaction is representative of views of a number of other British exhibitors who only come to Cologne to take orders but, perhaps more important, make the fair their meeting point for all their overseas representatives to bring them up-to-date by showing them their new ranges and at the same time give them the opportunity to observe what the competition is doing.

As mentioned before, it was difficult at this stage to quote long-term prices but, despite this, most of the British exhibitors were able to book firm orders which in total exceeded a quarter of a million pounds sterling, with prospects of further substantial business during the months immediately following the event.

Pavilions ready for Tehran, Bucharest

Provided there is sufficient response from industry, the Department of Trade and Industry will arrange official British participation at the Tehran International Trade Fair, covering both capital and consumer goods, 17-29 September.

The cut-off date for receipt of applications to participate in this event is 11 March. Assistance to manufacturers wishing to exhibit at this fair will be under the terms of the Department's British Pavilion scheme.

The DTI is organising a British Pavilion at Bucharest International Autumn Fair, 13-22 October. This is the biggest exhibition event in Romania this year and is regarded as having great importance in terms of Anglo-Romanian trade.

The Bucharest event covers: metallurgical industry equipment; machine tools; welding apparatus and accessories; power machinery, pumps, compressors and motors; quality control apparatus and devices; equipment, installations and materials for production and transport of electric energy; telecommunications and electrical engineering equipment and apparatus; electronic control and automation equipment and apparatus; electronic and electric research, measurement and control equipment and installations; equipment and machine tools for the petroleum and gas industries; equipment and machine tools for the chemical, plastics and rubber industries; machines, equipment and installations for the textile industry, ready-made clothes, leather goods and footwear industries; equipment and machine tools for the mining industry; transport.

The 1974 Bucharest Fair is well placed in the run-up period to the 1976-80 Plan, which is expected to contain ambitious growth targets requiring a steady increase in imports from Western sources. This question of timing will not have been overlooked by our competitors in this market, who can be expected to mount a major effort for the 1974 Fair. Competition among Western countries, including the USA and Japan, will intensify in the short and medium term and it is essential that Romanian purchasing authorities and end-users are aware of the range and quality of British products.

Although the cut-off date for the Bucharest event has been passed, potential exhibitors may apply for space until 29 March.

Those interested in either event should immediately contact Miss H. Howie, Room 111, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU; telephone 01-248 5757, ext. 7213.

Hevac 74

The Eighth International Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Exhibition. Olympia, London 22-26 April 1974

More than 400 exhibitors drawn from 15 countries and closely packing the main halls of London's Olympia make HEVAC 74 a world centre for environmental engineering.

The eighth show – more than double the size of the first one in 1961 – features the related techniques of heating, ventilating, air conditioning, refrigeration, heat and sound insulation, dust and fume collection, air and water treatment, all working together in the service of man and industry. It demonstrates the explosive growth of comfort engineering, improvement of the environment and the control of pollution.

To cope with the dramatic increase of interest in these industries, the organisers have set up a special advisory area at Olympia, where all types of technical, and non-technical, queries can be serviced. This service will ensure the event's validity at every level of environmental engineering practice.

To assist you to get to the exhibition with the maximum convenience at minimum cost, the organisers have appointed Louis Duforest Travel Service Ltd. as the official HEVAC 74 travel agents. If you would like to know more about the comprehensive service that they can offer visitors to the exhibition – just indicate your requirements on the coupon below.

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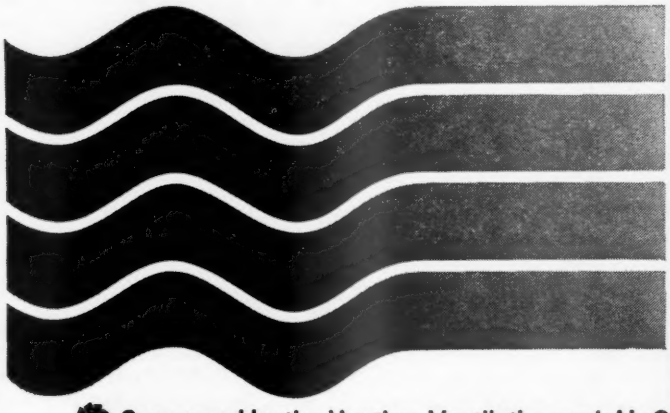

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Sponsored by the Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Manufacturers' Association.

World toy fair at Nuremberg celebrates its Silver Jubilee

From W. R. Jupe, Vice-Consul, British Consulate General, Munich: The Nuremberg International Toy Fair, which this year celebrated its Silver Jubilee, took place 2-8 February and attracted 1,540 exhibitors from 36 countries. The United Kingdom with 104 exhibitors again took second place Italy (113 firms) in the list of foreign exhibitors, while France was in third place with 68 firms displaying their wares. Other countries strongly represented were Spain, Netherlands, Austria, Hong Kong, United States of America and Japan.

Of the British exhibitors, 60 participated in a joint venture organised by the British Toy Manufacturers Association and the British Overseas Trade Board. Other British firms showed independently throughout the fairgrounds. The joint venture stands were designed to show off the bright, cheerful displays of the British manufacturers extremely well. Although one or two British exhibitors felt the stands to be too small, the majority were very pleased with them and congratulated the designers.

The position of the stands in the temporary Hall M at the back of the fairgrounds, however, was considered almost unanimously to be unsuitable and too isolated. Although conditions in the hall had greatly improved since last year's fair, they were still primitive when compared with those in the permanent halls. It is hoped that the fair authorities will make the temporary buildings into permanent halls with proper facilities as soon as possible.

Many of the joint venture participants felt that the unsuitable position of the hall caused less traffic to pass through the British stands than in previous years. However, after the first two days, which seemed very quiet, things improved greatly and really significant orders were written. British manufacturers had not been immune to the recent staggering rise in the cost of raw materials but managed – partly because of currency fluctuations – to keep their prices very competitive.

Generally, the British exhibitors were more than pleased with their participation. A few did less business than last year, but in the main, results were as good as, if not better than, previously. A number of companies made useful contacts with agents or distributors who in some cases will exhibit for them in future years.

The consensus was that exhibiting at Nuremberg was not only worthwhile but essential to any toy manufacturer wishing to export. Among the firms which considered the toy fair a great success for them were Maurice Vulcan which was particularly pleased that it managed to break into the Italian market by earning large orders from all the major Italian chain stores.

On a more modest scale, Printing Arts, exhibiting for the first time after joining the venture only shortly before the fair, was very pleased to discover that its products were very well received and suitable for a number of markets. It expects very good business to result from participation once it has translated the slogans on posters, etc., into other languages.

Nuremberg, the world's most important trade fair for toys, proved yet again to be an excellent platform for British toy manufacturers to show their products to the rest of the world.

The next Nuremberg trade fair will take place 1-7 February 1975. Details are obtainable from the British Toy Manufacturers Association, Regent House, 89 Kingsway, London, WC2; British Overseas Trade Board, Fairs and Promotions Branch, DTI, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London, EC4; or the organisers, Internationale Spielwerenmesse GmbH, 8500 Nuremberg, Massezentrum.

Dr. Goppel, President of the State of Bavaria (left), inspects exhibits on a British stand at this month's International Toy Fair in Nuremberg.

Auckland trade event – some facts, figures

From B. V. F. Bull, First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, Auckland: Sustained success in the export field depends on a number of specific and important considerations, not least of which is choice of overseas market as well as timing and method of product promotion.

As a member of HM Government's Commercial Service overseas, part of my job is to provide British exporters with a general analysis of market prospects and a summary of the sales potential for their products. My advice can also extend into the field of 'product promotion' but it is not for me to *press* an exporter into supporting an officially sponsored trade fair or exhibition – rather to highlight the basic advantages of doing so and to allow him to make up his own mind.

If you have gathered from what I have said that a decision to participate in a BOTB-sponsored trade promotion rests squarely on the shoulders of the exporter and his agent, then that is the impression I intended to convey. It will also help to make this account of the International Trade Fair in Auckland last August more factual.

While the British Overseas Trade Board and the British High Commission (Auckland) were responsible for setting the scene for this 14-day event, the commercial success of the British exhibit largely resulted through the enthusiasm, drive and initiative shown by the British exporters and their local agents.

Jointly we achieved our objectives: to increase the sale of British goods in New Zealand; to demonstrate Britain's continued and increasing interest in New Zealand; to counter the impression that since Britain joined the EEC she is losing interest in such faraway places as New Zealand.

A commodity breakdown of orders secured and those in the pipeline is given below:

Commodity	Orders taken	In pipeline
	£	£
Materials handling equipment	160,000	720,000
Machine tools	142,000	470,000
Welding and cutting equipment	84,000	280,000
Packaging and filling machines	77,000	170,000
Electrical equipment	61,000	420,000
Motor cars (Jensen Motors Ltd.)	51,000	110,000
Plastic injection moulding machines	41,000	140,000
Printing machinery	29,000	50,000
Contractors plant	27,000	140,000
Filtration equipment	30,000	80,000
Catering equipment	22,000	70,000
Other machinery and plant	63,000	240,000
Consumer goods	44,000	150,000
	831,000	3,040,000

(The figures given above reflect the amount of business done by approximately two-thirds of the 44 British exhibitors: the remainder were reluctant to reveal the value of orders taken or those in the pipeline.)

In examining the above figures it should be remembered that they tell only part of the story. In addition, the fair generated a warmth of goodwill and provided opportunities for principals to have discussions with agents and customers over longer periods than is usually possible. Discussions were also held with Ministers and other VIPs.

In short, the New Zealand International Trade Fair, Auckland, provided a unique platform for those responsible for the overseas promotion of trade to put their message across. It was a most successful event and augurs well for the future of British exports to New Zealand.

In conclusion, I would like to remind British exporters that there is likely to be a similar opportunity 20 August – 6 September 1975 when the New Zealand International Trade Fair is to be held in Wellington.

Britons sparkle at NY gem show

From Joan Keith-Hardy, British Trade Development Office, New York: Nineteen British jewellers and stone dealers showed a wide cross-section of the best of British-designed jewellery at the spring International Jewellery Trade Fair in New York. This was the first mid-season show to be organised by the Retail Jewelers of America Inc., sponsor of the well-established International Jewellery Trade Fair held each July in New York.

The British group, exhibiting under BOTB-supported joint-venture terms, was organised by the Export Council for Jewellery and Giftware Industries.

Reaction to the new show from the British group was on the whole favourable, although some of the firms showing very fine gem-set jewellery reported a dearth of top quality jewellery retailers attending the show. However, it is expected that by next year the show will be better established as a regular event in the jewellery trade calendar and that it will attract more high-class jewellers.

Among the British group were a number of firms whose jewellery is becoming increasingly well-known in the US market. Among them were Jane Allen, a de Beers Award winner, whose contemporary collection of 18 kt. gold dress rings, earrings and cufflinks were set with diamonds, pearls and semi-precious stones. A contrasting collection, again in the contemporary vein, was shown by Maxwell Collins who is known for his bold, free-style designs using semi-precious stones in their natural state.

A good deal of the jewellery shown by individual firms was handmade and displayed the highest standards of British craftsmanship. E. Wolfe & Co., a firm of fine jewellers established in 1850, featured exquisite birds in 18 kt. gold set with precious and semi-precious stones. Another de Beers winner, Laurence Graff of Graff Diamonds Ltd., showed a magnificent collection of large-scale dress rings in diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires.

Genuine antique jewellery still finds a ready market in the US and Ronald Benjamin, a frequent visitor, showed his usual fine collection of Victorian and Georgian pins, pendants, cufflinks and earrings. Reproduction antique jewellery is also very much in demand in this market and was featured by a number of the exhibitors, including L. J. Manufacturing, Brown & Newirth, John Marr and Ronald Benjamin.

Another successful showing was reported by B. K. Sarin, Hatton Garden stone dealer, whose fine quality precious stones are gathered all over the world.

This is the ninth successive joint venture sponsored by the British jewellery industry in New York and we look forward to an even more successful show in July.

Businessmen going Dutch in Sheffield

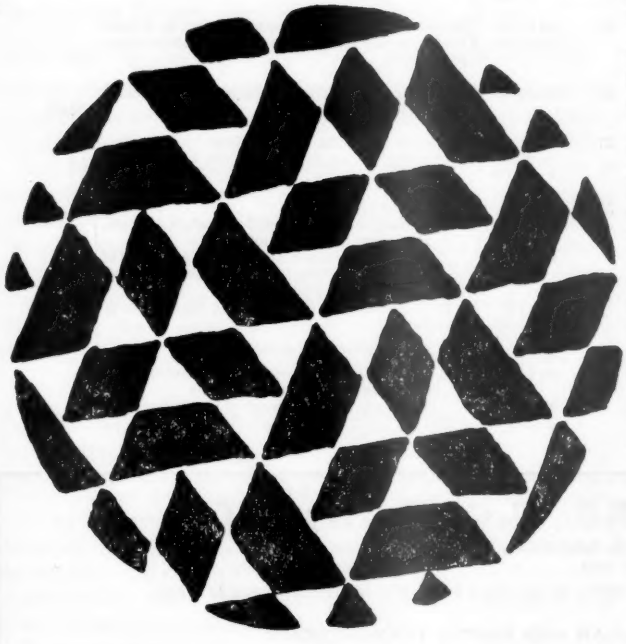
The Netherlands British Chamber of Commerce is presenting a one-day seminar with the theme 'The Netherlands – a Base for European Business' in Cutler's Hall, Sheffield, 7 March. The main aim of the conference is to familiarise British businessmen with the possibilities that Holland can offer as a base for European commercial operations.

Chairman of the conference is Sheffield industrialist A. B. Hampton. Lecturers include: H. L. Guldemond, general manager, Bank Mees & Hope NV; N. G. C. Pearson, Manchester lawyer; E. G. Parramore, general manager, BeNeLux, Plessey Fabrieken BV; K. de Waal, managing director, VrachtMail NV.

Cost of participating in the seminar – including entrance fee, refreshments, aperitif, luncheon, documentation set and private interview time – is £10 per delegate if a member of the Netherlands British Chamber of Commerce, other Chambers of Commerce or the Confederation of British Industry and £12 for non-members. Reservations may be made at The Netherlands British Chamber of Commerce, Northern England Office, Television House, 10/12 Mount Street, Manchester M2 5NT; telephone 061-834 5674.

52nd MILAN TRADE FAIR

14 - 25 April 1974



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The Milan International Trade Fair does not rest on past successes. With half a century behind it, it aspires to other targets. This Trade Fair is fast changing from a general market for goods and products to being an exchange centre for ideas and services.
Using the latest display methods and keeping pace with the rapid progress of industrial techniques, it has become the key point in a series of 50 specialized trade shows that precede and follow it right round the year. That was how the « Great Fair » started. The last « Great Fair » cycle, ending April 1973, can be summed up in these figures: 309 exhibition days and 29,066 exhibitors □ 1,890,303 sq.m. of display sites and premises □ exhibitors from 90 countries □ 76 countries officially participating □ buyers from 138 countries in all continents. The Advance Catalogue, listing 80 % of all exhibits shown at the big April Trade Fair, is available every year as from February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish. Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and make sure of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

Visitors' Cards and information from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Dr. Vittorio Schiazzano, 20 Savile Row, London W1X 2DQ ☎ 01-734 2411.

Trade Information

Imports from Hungary: quota arrangements for 1974

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months commencing 1 January 1974 of goods from Hungary which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		a. Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b. Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		c. Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	1,100 tons
3	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower	15
4	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	945
5	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 500 tons for raspberries and strawberries taken together and 50 tons for blackcurrants)	2,250 tons
6	ex 08.11 ex 20.08	Fruit pulp of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 50 tons each for raspberry and strawberry and not more than 200 tons for blackcurrant)	1,000 tons
7	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, and strawberries	100
8	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions (including mixed pickles)	100
9	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	130
10	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apples, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 500 tons for raspberry and strawberry taken together and 150 tons for blackcurrant)	3,630 tons
11	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	
11 *cont.*	ex 20.06	(of which not more than £20.000 for raspberries and strawberries taken together and £10,000 for blackcurrants)	600
12	ex 20.07	Juices of: apples, blackcurrants and pears	70
13	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	80
14		Gloves (of which not more than 185,000 pairs for leather gloves or alternatively 335,000 pairs for fabric gloves), the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	360,000 pairs
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
15		Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	1,324,300 sq. metres
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	(a)
16		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	45
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
17		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	a. Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	184,000 sq. metres
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	b. Other woven fabrics of flax Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	95
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
18	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than 2,293,100 sq. metres for finished fabrics)	3,440,500 sq. metres
19	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	75
20	ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece in strips or in motifs on woven cotton	35.35
21		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool of woven cotton	85
22		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	a. Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	980
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	b. Outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	1,030 (a)
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	

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Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04	c. Outer garments of woven cotton Under garments of woven cotton (of which not more than 1,087,300 sq. metres for shirts)	
	ex 61.05 ex 61.06	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton	2,733,700 sq. metres
	ex 61.07 ex 61.09	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton Corsets and other articles falling within 61.09 of woven cotton	
23		Woven fabrics of true hemp and made-up textile articles of cotton or of man-made fibres or of true hemp, plastic storm hats, hat forms, hat bodies, and hoods of felt (of which not more than £55,000 for goods of true hemp), the following:	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	a. Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01 ex 62.05	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven cotton Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	510,400 sq. metres
	57.09	b. Woven fabrics of true hemp	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of knitted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp	300
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt not exceeding £10,000	
	ex 65.04	Plastic storm hats	
24	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	148,000 sq. metres
25	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	95
26	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £40,000 for ornamental ware)	125
27	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	180
28	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	340

(a) These quotas include special import facilities, to the following values, which are valid for 1974 only and might not necessarily be available for the 1975 quota year:
Quota No. 15: 22,000 sq. metres
Quota No. 22 b: £70,000
Note: The licensing of imports of processed fruit and vegetable produce will be arranged on a quarterly pro-rata basis (see *Trade and Industry* this week).

Imports from certain Eastern Area countries: 1974 licensing arrangements

Modifications are being made to the administrative arrangements for the issue of licences for certain imports from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR.

For 1974 the licensing of imports from these countries of all processed fruit and vegetables subject to quantitative restriction will be arranged on a quarterly pro rata basis. Thus the value of import licences to be issued for the period 1 January to 31 March 1974 will be set at 25 per cent of the prevailing annual quota level with similar amounts of 25 per cent being made available for each succeeding three-month period.

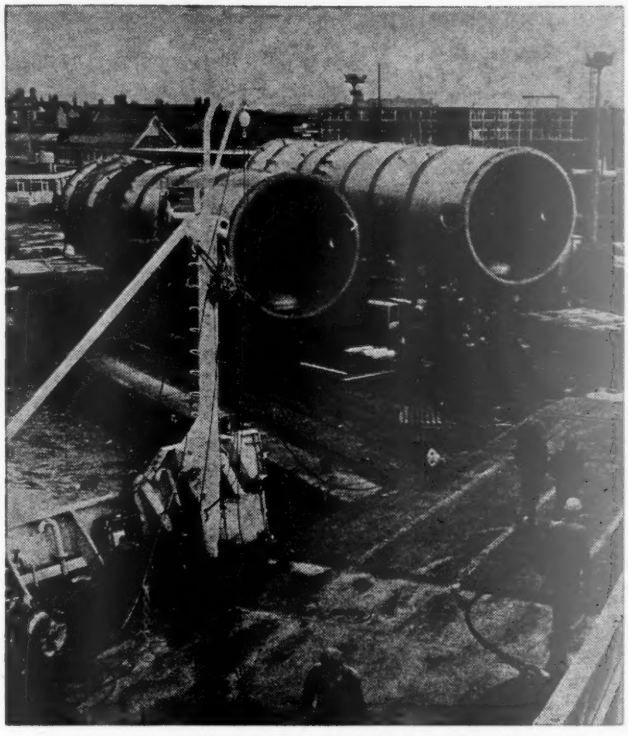
Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 14 March.



Two acrylonitrile reactors, manufactured by Adamson and Hatchett Ltd., Dukinfield, being loaded aboard the heavylift vessel 'Heraklides I' at the Port of Manchester bound for Romania. The reactors, measuring 92 feet long and with an overall diameter of 20 feet, weighed 150 tonnes including the loading saddles. In size these are the biggest reactors ever made at the Dukinfield works and the final welding and the mounting of internal fittings had to be completed on the dock quay. The reactors are destined for Piteste, 400 miles from the entry port of Constanza.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
39.01	Poly (ethylene terephthalate) in the forms covered by Note 3 (b) of Chapter 39, containing not less than 0.25 per cent and not more than 2.5 cent by weight of titanium dioxide	Polyester chips	31 December 1974	6933
39.02	Polyethylene in forms specified by Note 3 (b) to Chapter 39 and of natural colour, having a density of less than 0.940 g/cm³ when determined in accordance with Method B2 of British Standard 3412/1966	Low density polyethylene granules	31 December 1974	14814
	Poly (viny chloride), plasticised, in forms covered by Chapter 39 Note 3 (b)	PVC in compounds form	31 December 1974	14823

Suspension of anti-dumping duties on saccharin

The Department of Trade and Industry, after reviewing the current market situation, has made an Order suspending for a period of 12 months the anti-dumping duties on imports of saccharin and its salts originating in Japan and in the Republic of Korea. These duties were imposed from 24 August 1965 by the Anti-Dumping Duty Order 1965.

The new Order, the Anti-Dumping Duty (Temporary Suspension) Order 1974 (S.I. 1974 No. 277) comes into operation 1 March. Before the end of the period of suspension the situation will be re-examined.

Copies of the Order will be obtainable from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1 (price 6p).

Disclosure of information about imports: printed circuits

Consideration is being given under Section 3 of the Finance Act 1967 to the disclosure of information relating to the import of the following goods:

1973 SITC(R)		Code no.
722.2	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lamp-holders and junction boxes) ; resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors ; printed circuits ; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels –	
	Printed circuits	8519 0252

The Government is consulting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SL on this proposal, and the Association will take into account any views received from importers by 21 March 1974.

Foreign loans to Brazil

From 8 February 1974 the requirement of the Brazilian Central Bank that 40 per cent of the value of loans raised abroad by Brazilian companies should be deposited in Cruzeiros with the Central Bank has been abolished. The minimum maturity period of such loans (loans tied to imports are excluded) remains 10 years. There has been an immediate response to this easing of restrictions on loans to Brazil, over 90 million dollars equivalent being recorded on 8 February. It is expected that there will be considerable further demand for working capital loans of this type from Brazilian companies, due to a shortage of liquidity, and for balance of payments reasons a further inflow is expected to be welcomed by the monetary authorities.

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International Conference on LNG – Algeria 1974

The Fourth International Conference on Liquefied Natural Gas will be held at the Palais des Nations, Club des Pins, near Algiers, from 24-27 June inclusive with the Algerian Government and the Algerian Gas Union as joint hosts. The Conference is sponsored by the International Gas Union (London), the International Institute of Refrigeration (Paris) and the Institute of Gas Technology (Chicago).

Fifty papers will be presented at the following eight technical sessions:

World trade in LNG
Large scale transportation projects
Liquefaction and processing
Peak load plants and liquid handling
Marine transportation
Storage systems
New developments
Economic and legal aspects

Optional technical visits will be arranged during the conference and also from 28-30 June to liquefaction plants, terminal facilities and gas/oil fields. Further details (including registration forms) can be obtained from the International Gas Union, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7ES (tel. 01-235 3271). Anyone interested in attending the Conference is advised to apply as soon as possible.

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives

The following Overseas Commercial Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions:

Czechoslovakia. M. W. Powles, Third Secretary (Commercial) in Prague since July 1972.
Available: May 1974.

Zambia. S. J. Hiscock, Commercial Officer in Lusaka since November 1972.
Available: May 1974.

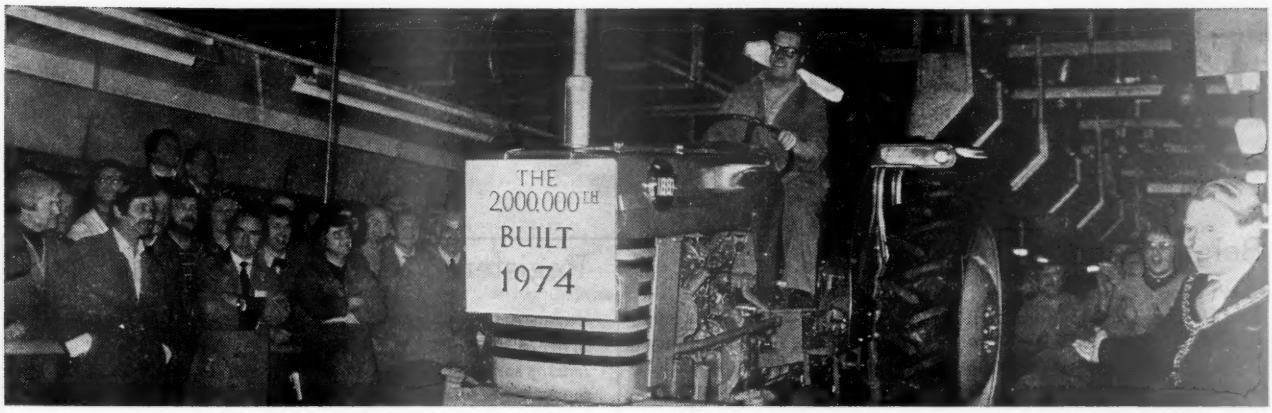
Closing date for the receipt of applications: 22 March 1974.

British firms and organisations who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Because Commercial Officers often have only very limited time at their disposal most interviews will be in London and it may not be possible to fit everyone in. Therefore, before applying for an interview firms and organisations should consider whether the information they require can be adequately obtained instead from Export Services and Promotions Division (Tel: 01-248 5757) who are in continuous close touch with all overseas posts.

Grenada: British trade representation following independence

Following the Caribbean island of Grenada's independence on 7 February 1974, work relating to British trade matters in Grenada is being handled by the Commercial Section of the British High Commission in Trinidad. **CRE ext. 5627**



More than three-quarters of the tractor production from the Coventry works of Massey-Ferguson (UK) Ltd. is for export. The factory recently set a European record for tractor production when the two-millionth tractor to be manufactured since the factory began producing tractors in 1946 came off the assembly line. The tractor, a 75 h.p. Perkins engined vehicle, was destined for export and present to signal it on its way to the other side of the world was the Lord Mayor of Coventry, Cllr. G. W. Sheridan. The total value of exports from the factory is now estimated to have exceeded £720 million.

Five export loans totalling £37m backed by ECGD

Five loans totalling £37 million made available by British banks for export business have been backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Poland: additional £15 million line of credit

A line of credit of £15 million has been made available by Lloyds Bank to the Bank Handlowy w Warszawie of Poland. This is the second line of credit which Lloyds Bank has arranged for Poland; the previous line for £20 million was fully taken up.

Contracts, of £100,000 minimum value, must be placed by 31 March 1975. Repayment of the loan will be over five years. Details are available from ECGD (Mr. I. Bonnett, tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7302) or Lloyds Bank (Mr. J. L. Clarke, tel. 01-626 1500).

Togo: £12.5 million for oil refinery and pipeline

A loan of over £12.5 million has been arranged by Hill Samuel for the Government of Togo. The loan will help finance the UK element and a small percentage of the local costs of an oil refinery and pipeline to be built at the port of Lomé.

Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd. and William Press Ltd. are jointly responsible for the design, engineering, supply and erection of the refinery and pipeline at a total price of over £15.7 million. The pipeline will run from the refinery to the jetty at Lomé which is being specially extended to take oil tankers.

The refinery will be able to refine 20,000 barrels of oil per day. Commissioning of the pipeline is expected to take place by January 1976 and commissioning of the refinery will be three months later. Repayment of the loan, which Hill Samuel arranged on behalf of the National Westminster Bank, will be spread over seven years for the UK portion and over five years for the small local costs element.

Liberia: £5.5 million for two bulk carriers

A loan of about £5.5 million has been made available by Williams and Glyn's Bank for the purchase of two Austin and Pickersgill B25 bulk carriers. Both vessels will have a capacity of 26,000 tdw and are together worth £7 million.

The two Liberian firms buying the vessels are Interocean Navigation Corporation and Star Sea Transports Corporation. The vessels are scheduled for delivery in 1975, and repayment of the loan will be over eight years from delivery of each vessel.

Cuba: additional £3 million line of credit

The ECGD has agreed to increase a line of credit made available by National Westminster Bank to Banco Nacional de Cuba from £3 million to £5 million. The initial amount of £3 million was fully subscribed and all contracts for the further £2 million have already been placed. Finance under the credit will be for 85 per cent of the UK element of contracts and repayment of the loan will be over two to five years. The contracts placed under this line of credit have included orders for industrial plant and sugar processing equipment.

Sweden: further £2 million for Star-Laval

The ECGD has guaranteed a loan of £2 million which the Scandinavian Bank has arranged for Stal-Laval Turbin of Sweden. The loan will help finance the purchase by Stal-Laval or other nominated companies of up to £2.5 million of UK equipment and services. Among the goods expected to be purchased are gears, engines, turbine components, coolers and air starters.

Stal-Laval will place individual contracts over the next 12 months. Each contract must have value of at least £10,000. The loan, which Scandinavian Bank arranged on behalf of the National Westminster Bank, will be repaid over three years.

This is the fourth line of credit for Stal-Laval which ECGD has guaranteed within three years. The previous three lines have been fully utilised.

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Belgium and Luxembourg

Beer: excise duties
The *Moniteur Belge*, 26 January 1974, published decrees dated 24 and 25 January 1974, and the Luxembourg *Memorial* No. A6, 31 January 1974, regulations dated 28 January 1974, amending the excise duties on beer. The excise duties on imported beer which are common to both countries have been increased, and the additional excise duties applicable to Belgium only have been correspondingly reduced. As a result, the excise duties on beer imported into Luxembourg have been increased, but the total amount of excise duties on beer imported into Belgium is unaltered. The decrees and regulations came into force on 1 February 1974. Copies of the decrees and regulations (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Netherlands

Vinegar: food regulations
A Netherlands decree of 28 December 1973 (*Staatsblad* 668) amends the Vinegar Decree (Commodity Law). Copies of the decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation incorporating the amendments should be available in a month's time.
EDB ext. 288/466/467

Air polluting fuels: tax amendments
A Netherlands decree of 19 January 1974 (*Staatsblad* 24) amends the amount of tax imposed on air polluting fuels. Copies of the decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation of the decree should be ready in a month's time. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Groundnuts: food regulations
A Netherlands decree of 19 January 1974 (*Staatsblad* 46) amends Article 3 quinquies of the General Decree (Commodity Law). This deals with aflatoxin in groundnuts. Copies of the decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation of Article I of the decree should be available in a month's time. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Spain

Banknote paper: duty suspend
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 13 February 1974, announced the suspension of import duty and local taxes on 500,000 kg. of special paper for the printing of bank notes, tariff heading 48.01. The paper will be imported by the Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre which is the Spanish equivalent to the Royal Mint.
EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Kraft paper, aluminium products: duty suspension extended
Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 22 November 1974 (page 423) of import duty suspension until 12 February 1974 on kraft paper, tariff heading 48.01.C.1 and on semi-manufactured laminated aluminium products, tariff headings 76.03.A and 76.03.B. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 19 February 1974 announced the extension of validity until 12 May 1974. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Groundnut seeds: duty temporarily suspended
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 19 February 1974, announced the suspension of import duty until 30 April 1974 on groundnut seeds, tariff heading 12.01.B.2. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Home compensation tax
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 12 February 1974, announced a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy on the following: tariff heading 32.01.C.1, tanning extract of quebracho insoluble in cold water; home compensation tax levy 2 per cent, valid until 17 October 1974; tariff heading 31.02.A., natural sodium nitrate containing not more than 16 per cent of nitrogen, home compensation tax levy 1.5 per cent, valid for three months starting from 23 October (sic) this year; tariff heading 48.01.D.3.c.I, newsprint, home compensation tax levy 1.5 per cent, valid as from 1 January to 31 March 1974.
EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 25 January 1974, of a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy to 1.5 per cent valid until 1 December 1973 on alambron. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 19 February 1974, announced the extension of validity to 28 February 1974.

Newsprint: quota free from home compensation tax
Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 10 January 1974, of a duty-free import quota for 1974 of 90,000 tonnes newsprint, tariff heading 48.01.D.3.c.I. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 19 February 1974, announced that this quota is free of home compensation tax levy.
EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Fresh milk: duty suspension extended
Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 8 November 1973 (page 297), of the suspension until 23 January 1974 of import duty on fresh milk, tariff heading 04.01. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 20 February 1974, announced the extension of validity until 23 April 1974.
EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Switzerland

Egg prices compensation fund
Trade and Industry, 29 March 1973, published details of a Swiss Order amending the rates of tax levied on imports of egg and egg products. This Order has been extended by an Order of 21 December 1973 to be effective until 31 December 1974. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Saudi Arabia

Shortening products: labelling regulations
It is understood that new regulations on the labelling of shortening products will soon be published. Any product containing shortening will be banned unless the label states clearly that the shortening is made of vegetable oils or, if of animal fat, the type of animal fat is

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

named. Edible fats used in the manufacture of jellies and gelatine must be named. If they are not named, it will be assumed that they are lard and their import banned. A further notice will be issued when the new regulations are officially published. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Ivory Coast

Used tyres: import regulations
Importation into Ivory Coast of used, re-treaded tyres (tariff heading 40-11-32) and other used tyres (tariff heading 40-11-39) has been forbidden unless special authorisation is obtained. The importation of used tyres (tariff heading 40-11-31) is limited to certain authorised importers. The latter are forbidden to sell the tyres unless they have been re-treaded. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

South Africa

Reductions in sales duty
Included in the changes introduced in the South African mini-budget of 15 February are reductions in sales duty, from 18 February, on certain commodities as follows:

All duties in excess of 20 per cent to be reduced to 20 per cent.

Domestic refrigerators from 10 per cent to 5 per cent

Office machinery, travel goods, general articles of leather, lawn-mowers, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent

Fountain pens, ballpoint pens, and revolving pencils, wallpaper, glass mirrors, from 15 per cent to 5 per cent

Bathroom wall cabinets from 15 per cent to 10 or 5 per cent

Licence holders from 15 per cent to nil

Dress patterns from 10 per cent to nil

Gloves from 5 per cent to nil. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Irradiated foodstuffs
A new regulation under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act concerning irradiated foodstuffs appears in Notice R.172 of *Government Gazette* 4159 of 8 February 1974. Producers of irradiated foodstuffs should ensure that samples of their products are submitted for clearance to the Secretary for Health, Private Bag X 88. Pretoria.
EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Mozambique

Consumption tax: revised rates
Boletim Oficial 140, First Series, 4 December 1973, published details of revised rates of consumption tax levied in Mozambique on both imported and domestic goods. The products affected cover a wide range and include soft drinks and mineral waters, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, petrol and motor vehicles. British exporters requiring further details should indicate the goods in which they are interested, quoting, where possible, the BN numbers. **EDB ext. 460/461**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka Shipping Corporation: concessions
The Sri Lanka *Gazette*, 24 December 1973, notifies importers of financial concessions if use is made of the Sri Lanka Shipping Corporation – eg payment of freight costs locally and the non-deduction of freight costs from the value of the import licence. Inquiries should be made to the Sri Lanka Shipping Corporation (tel. 01-480 6321) or Export Data Branch, DTI
EDB ext. 471/472/473

Philippines

Tariff changes
The President has announced changes in the rates of import duty payable on goods falling under the following BN headings:

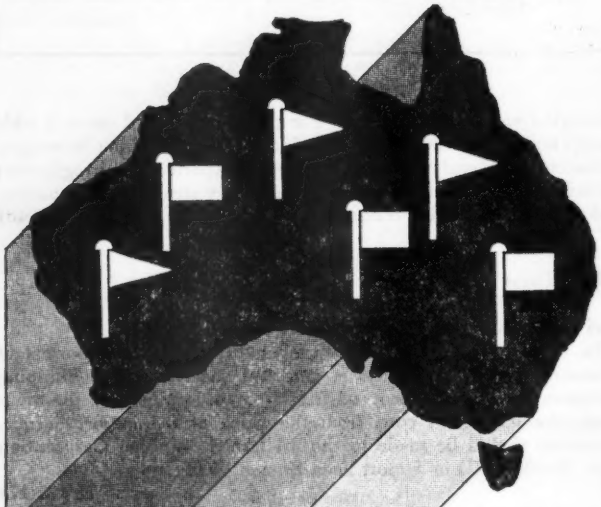
29.23	47.01	74.03	84.50	87.14
40.11	51.04	84.24	85.19	98.05
41.02	54.02	84.41	87.02	

Details of the new rates, which come into effect on 21 February 1974, are available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Import of books
The President has announced that the importation of books worth not more than US$500 per order will no longer require a letter of credit. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Twenty-seven British soldiers are co-operating in a building programme to construct new roads in Ethiopia, in an area badly affected by last year's famine. Picture shows a Westland Scout helicopter being off-loaded from an RAF Hercules transport aircraft at the Hailé Selassié I International Airport, Addis Ababa. The British aid to Ethiopia project, named 'Operation Woolsack', has been set up jointly by the Overseas Development Administration and the Ministry of Defence.

How to stake a claim down under



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Portfolio investment: Australia–A guide for portfolio investors. ☐

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Name_____

Address_____

TI 2/74

South Vietnam

Perequation tax on non-essential imports

The Vietnamese Minister for Trade and Industry has announced that from 22 November 1973 a Perequation Tax is being levied on about 200 imported commodities regarded as non-essential. Details are available of the commodities affected and the tax rates.

EDB ext. 420/475

Japan

Motor vehicle exhaust control

Further to the notice published on 7 February 1974 (page 239) about exhaust emission control, details of vehicles and operative dates of the regulations, together with explanatory notes, are now available to British exporters on request. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Australia

Earthmoving, construction and materials handling equipment, etc.: result of Tariff Board inquiry

A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 16 June 1971, reported a reference (along with nine others) to the Australian Tariff Board on earthmoving, construction and materials handling equipment, etc., under the review of Chapter 84. As a result of the inquiry changes have been made in the customs tariff affecting the rates of duty. Full details will be published as soon as possible; in the meantime brief details only are available. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Acrylic polymers and copolymers: dumping duties

Dumping duties have been imposed retrospectively from 30 October 1972 on acrylic polymers and copolymers for use as flocculating agents (tariff item 39.02.140). This follows confirmation of dumping by a Tariff Board inquiry (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 November 1972) under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act. Ref. CRE 2164/72 **CRE ext. 5318**

Canada

Tariff changes

The Canadian authorities have amended the Customs Duties Reduction Regulations, resulting in the following changes in the customs tariff:

Tariff item	Goods subject to duty and free goods	British preferential tariff	Most-favoured nation tariff	General tariff
NEW ITEMS				
15210-1	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate, not less than 60 degrees Brix, and unsweetened grapefruit juice concentrate, not less than 50 degrees Brix, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices (Expires 28 February 1976)	Free	Free	25 pc
41211-1	Dampening systems for use in the manufacture of offset printing presses for the production of manifold business forms (Expires 28 February 1975)	Free	Free	15 pc
43848-1	Stainless steel strip, cold-rolled, made to specification AISI 301, having a tensile strength of not less than 265,000 psi not less than 0.006 inch or more than 0.012 inch in thickness, not more than ½ inch in width, for use in the manufacture of springs for seat belt retractors for motor vehicles (Expires 31 October 1974)	Free	Free	25 pc
43873-1	Parts, not including bolts, screws, nuts, grease fittings, washers, springs or cotter pins, for use in the manufacture of upper or lower ball joint assemblies for motor vehicles (Expires 28 February 1975)	Free	Free	35 pc
52250-1	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and viscose rayon fibres, not coloured, for use in the manufacture of blankets or blanketing for offset printing presses (Expires 30 June 1974)	Free	Free	30 pc
52255-1	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached nor coloured, No. 12 duck quality or heavier, for use in the manufacture of wood-frame canvas canoes (Expires 31 October 1974)	Free	Free	30 pc

Tariff item	Goods subject to duty and free goods	British preferential tariff	Most-favoured nation tariff	General tariff
52260-1	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton not bleached nor coloured, with borders of eight inches or more in width having double the number of warp threads per inch woven two as one, for use in the manufacture of beef shrouds (Expires 31 October 1974)	Free	Free	30 pc
54110-1	Yarns, 2 ply, consisting of one end bleached cotton slub yarn and one end pure boiled linen yarn, natural, bleached or dyed, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires 31 October 1974)	Free	Free	25 pc
56133-1	Yarns, wholly of polyester filaments, made up of three or more plies, having a total denier of 3,000 or more, for use in the manufacture of weftless tape or strapping but not less than, per pound (Expires 30 June 1974)	Free	Free	35 pc 28 cts
56197-1	Yarns wholly of polyester filaments, 68 denier or 100 denier, and yarns wholly of viscose rayon filament for use in the manufacture of woven labels and, per pound (Expires 28 February 1975)	Free	Free	35 pc 20 cts
60815-1	Waste portions of deerskin leather splits for use in the manufacture of interlining material for overcoats (Expires 28 February 1975)	Free	Free	10 pc
62413-1	Chimes, criers, talking units, records for talking units, plastic eyes with or without washers, sleeping eyes and music boxes for use in the manufacture of toys or dolls (Expires 28 February 1975)	Free	Free	30 pc
92914-10	Methyl formate for use in the manufacture of dimethylformamide (Expires 28 February 1975)	Free	Free	25 pc
92916-10	Tricalcium citrate for use in the manufacture of citric acid and sodium citrate (Expires 28 February 1975)	Free	Free	25 pc
	AMENDED ITEMS			
43906-1	Bicycle saddles Bicycle chains Pedals Brake assemblies including cable and controls Tubes for tires Tubular tires Crank sets having two or more chainwheels Derailleur sets including cables and controls Hub assemblies including cables and controls Bicycle rims of steel or aluminium, whether or not plated or enamelled, *for wheels* not less than 27 inches in diameter and one inch in width Handlebars of aluminium Parts of the foregoing All of the foregoing for use in the manufacture of bicycles (Expires 30 June 1974)	Free	Free	25 pc
86500-1	Aniline, dibutylamine, diethylamine, diphenylamine, dodecylaniline and p-phenetidine for use in the manufacture of accelerators, anti-oxidants, anti-ozonants or retarders for rubber products (Expires 30 June 1975)	Free	Free	25 pc
	REVOKED ITEM			
	Tariff item 52210-1			

Chemicals and Plastics Tariff Reduction Order, tariff item 92908-1. The words 'tert Butyl hydroperoxide' have been deleted from column II of the Schedule. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

The following changes to the Canadian customs tariff have also been announced:

NEW EXPIRY DATES

Tariff items 600-1, 703-1, 704-1, 705-1, 707-1, 800-1, 805-1, 810-1, 825-1, 835-1, 1001-1, 1002-1, 1805-1, 2000-1, 2100-1, 2200-1, 2300-1, 2500-1, 2505-1, 2600-1, 2605-1, 4505-1, 4600-1, 5100-1, 6300-1, 6400-1, 6500-1, 6505-1, 6600-1, 6605-1, 6610-1, 8704-1, 8706-1, 8708-1, 8717-1, 8720-1, 8722-1, 8728-1, 8901-1, 9001-1, 9002-1, 9004-1, 9010-1, 9015-1, 9021-1, 9030-1, 9032-1, 9100-1, 9205-1, 9210-1, 9800-1, 9915-1, 9950-1, 10520-1, 10525-1, 10525-2, 10530-1, 10535-1, 11300-1, 12100-1, 12200-1, 12600-1, 12900-1, 14100-1, 15205-1, 15215-1,16101-1, 16102-1, 22001-1, 22001-2, 22003-1, 22005-1, 22800-1, 23215-1, 23400-1, 28700-1, 28900-1, 28900-2, 32305-1, 32603-1, 32606-1, 32700-1, 32800-1, 35405-1, 35410-1, 40510-1, 41400-1, 41405-1, 41500-1, 41505-1, 41506-1, 41507-1, 41515-1, 41520-1, 41535-1, 41540-1, 41545-1, 42505-1, 42520-1, 42525-1, 42903-1, 42906-1, 42907-1, 42907-2, 42908-1, 43115-1, 43120-1, 43135-1, 43140-1, 43200-1, 43205-1, 43210-1, 43300-1, 43829-1, 43832-1, 43833-1, 43900-1, 44034-1, 44300-1, 44320-1, 44325-1, 44326-1, 44330-1, 44405-1, 44500-1, 44502-1, 44504-1, 44512-1, 44520-1, 44606-1, 44900-1, 45100-1, 45110-1, 45116-1, 45130-1, 46205-1, 46210-1, 46300-1, 46305-1, 46310-1, 50715-1, 50725-1, 51100-1, 51105-1, 51110-1, 51115-1, 51120-1, 51400-1, 51800-1, 51805-1, 51901-1, 51902-1, 59730-1, 61815-1, 62200-1, 62200-2, 62200-3, 62405-1, 62410-1, 62415-1, 62420-1, 62421-1, 62425-1, 65500-1, 65505-1, 65510-1, 65811-1, 92936-1, 92937-1, 92938-1, 92939-1, 92940-1, 92941-1, 92942-1, 92942-4, 92943-1, 92944-1 and 93402-1 now expire 30 June 1974

Tariff items 13400-1, 13410-1, 13415-1, 13420-1, 13425-1, 13430-1, 13435-1 13440-1 and 13445-1 now expire 30 June 1976

Tariff item	Description	British preferential tariff	Most favoured nation tariff	General tariff
	NEW ITEMS			
44503-1	Fluorescent and high intensity discharge ballasts, which otherwise would be classified under tariff items 44300-1 and 44500-1 (Expires 30 June 1974)	17½%	20%	30%
61816-1	Solid tyres for industrial equipment, which otherwise would be classified under tariff item 61815-1 (Expires 30 June 1974)	17½%	17½%	35%
	AMENDED ITEM			
40962-1	Trickle irrigation system for use on the farm: sprinkle or trickle watering systems for use in greenhouses: parts of the foregoing (Expires 30 June 1976)	Free	Free	25%

EDB ext. 455/456/457

Marine radar equipment: 'Made in Canada' ruling
The Canadian authorities have announced the transfer of marine radar equipment from the category of a class or kind made in Canada to that of a class or kind not made in Canada. Effective date: 11 February 1974. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Radiopharmaceuticals: revised labelling requirements
Information letter 412 issued by the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare states that it is proposed to amend the labelling requirements for radiopharmaceuticals, as outlined in Division 3 of Part C of the Food and Drug Regulations, as these do not meet present-day requirements. Suggested amendments are proposed for both inner and outer labels of packages of radiopharmaceuticals in dosage form. Copies of the letter are available and comments are invited by 7 March. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Grapefruit juice and orange juice: revised standards
Information letter 413 issued by the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare details certain revisions to the standards for grapefruit juice and orange juice prescribed under the Food and Drug Regulations. The modifications will more accurately characterise the composition and ensure the authenticity of these products. Copies of the letter, which lists the modifications recommended, are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

United States

Escape clause ball bearings
Trade and Industry of 11 October 1973 reported that the President had asked the Tariff Commission to provide additional data. The Commission has now submitted a supplemental report and the President has until 29 March 1974 to take action on it. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Secretary, US Tariff Commission, 8th and E Sts., NW, Washington, DC 20436. **CRE ext. 5397**

Jamaica

Import licensing restrictions
The Jamaican Government has issued the following notices:

Notices 2879 and 2880 dated 31 January 1974 list new and additional items which are now subject to restrictions (see *Trade and Industry* dated 7 February on page 240). The new list is wide ranging and is intended as a first step to give effect to the Government's current import licensing policy to restrict the importation of all goods to specific value levels during 1974.

Notice 2882 of 2 February lists intermediate goods which are regarded as partly processed and specifically intended for use in

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manufacturing, raw materials and capital goods for locally based, productive and export orientated industries for which the Jamaica Government intends to issue import licences.

Notice 2883 of 2 February revoked with immediate effect all outstanding licences granted during the calendar year 1973 for the importation of all restricted merchandise requiring the outward flow of funds from Jamaica. The revocation is equally applicable to 'funds' import licences granted during the 1973 calendar year with expiry dates in 1974, as well as import licences granted during the 1973 calendar year with original expiry dates in 1973 and against which extension to dates in 1974 has already been given. 'Funds' licences are those which require expenditure of foreign exchange. Jamaica importers who have had their 1973 licences revoked will be able to apply for new licences, where feasible, within the 1974 quotas.

Notices 2884 and 2887 of 2 and 5 February respectively amend the Schedule of exceptions to the Open General Licence as follows:

Insert the following sub-items:

No. 80 Foam and rubber products:
- c. Hygenic medical and surgical articles of rubber not including tubes
- d. Other manufactures of soft and hard rubber, n.e.s.

Delete nos. 72 and 182 and substitute the following:

No. 72 Fats and oils – all oil-bearing material, vegetable, animal and marine fats and oil (edible and inedible), including manufactured products of which the principal component is fat (eg margarine, shortening and soap in all forms)

No. 182 Tobacco:
- a Unmanufactured
- b Other manufactures of – for human consumption (excluding cigarettes and cigars which are restricted under OGL items no. 39 and 40 respectively), and snuff tobacco

Add the following new items:

No. 230 Petroleum products, as under:
- a Jelly including vaseline
- b Paraffin in wax
- c Other mineral jelly of waxes
- d Waxes of animal or vegetable origin

No. 231 All materials and components for manufacturing purposes, n.e.s. – raw, semi-manufactured, or fully manufactured

No. 232 Capital goods (machinery, equipment, etc.), n.e.s.

No. 233 Intermediate goods (partly processed or otherwise), n.e.s.

Notice 2886 of 5 February advises that it is not proposed at this time to issue import licences for the following consumer goods and that all outstanding import licences for these commodities are revoked:

Meat extracts and preparations of meats
Poultry meats
Smoked, dried and salted beef and veal
Live aquarium fish
Unsweetened biscuits (including chocolate biscuits)
Desiccated coconuts
Flour (in consumer packages) for the preparation of cereal foods, etc.
Cheese – only types in consumer packages
Mangoes in brine, syrup, whole, etc.
Pineapples, canned, sliced, crushed
Fruits, preserved and prepared, whether in airtight containers or not
Prunes in syrup
Fruit, peels, parts of plants, drained, glaced or crystalised, flavoured or not
Marmalade
Jams, fruit jellies, fruit pulp and pastes (for consumer use) whether in airtight containers or not
Vegetable soups
Sauces
Condiments
Food preparations as follows: chicory (roasted, concentrate, essence or extract of) farinaceous preparation stuffed with substances other than meat, ferments, prepared mustard flour, leavens, malt (roasted and as coffee substitute), meals (ready for prepartion), edible birds nests, almond paste, penicillium glaucum and similar products used in the preparation of certain blue cheeses, powder for table creams and jellies (not otherwise restricted), prepared military rations, salt (celery, garlic, onion) and other prepared seasonings, sweetfat (preparation of edible fats and sugar), edible tablets (with a basis of natural or artificial perfumes), yeasts
Cigars and cheroots
Paper in boxes, packets, etc. (eg stationery items, etc.)
Linoleum and similar products
Pipes, cigar holders and cigarette holders
Refrigerators and other self-contained units such as freezers, coolers, ice boxes, etc (other than those for commercial use)
Clothing
Portable and domestic electric appliances (other than tools)
Golf caddy carts
Prepared ornamental feathers and articles made of feathers, artificial fruits, articles of human or artificial hair, ornamental fans
Salmon and trout (in any form)
Oats and other cereals, flaked, pearled, or otherwise prepared
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli
Fancy carved articles of natural animal, vegetable or mineral materials.

In any representation of severe hardships occasioned by revocation of import licences for any of their goods, the Trade Administrator is prepared to consider the merits of each situation, and where feasible revalidate the licences. Revalidation in such instances would include circumstances where goods are already shipped, and are en route to Jamaica. Consideration will be given to revalidate licences which relate to requirements of certain items of clothing such as disposable garments for medical, surgical and hospital use; garments for industrial use; medical gloves; and gloves for use in industry, sports, etc.

Any British exporter who is in any doubt about the current status or orders from Jamaica should contact the Jamaican importer, who is responsible for obtaining the licence, with a view to determining as quickly as possible whether the goods should be produced or shipped.

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Antigua

Consumption tax

Government notice no. 2 of 1974, dated 7 January 1974, has amended the Antigua Consumption Tax. Tax on chargeable goods will be at the following rates:

Seven per cent of the value of the goods other than goods specified in the second, third and fourth schedules.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(not subject to the 7 per cent tax)

Motor spirits (gasolene) other than aviation	35c. per imp gal.
Diesolene	10c. per imp gal.
Bunker "C" grade fuel oil	2.7c. per imp gal.
Petroleum (bitumen) asphalt	3c. per imp gal.
Gas, manufactured	2.5c. per lb.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(at the rate specified in this Schedule plus 7 per cent of the value of the goods)

Beer and ale	$1.00 per gallon
Stout and porter	$1.00 per gallon
Aviation spirit of 100 octane and over	22c. per imp gal.
Aviation spirit of other grades	22c. per imp gal.
Power keresene (vaporating oil or white spirit)	4c. per imp gal.
Gas oil including detergent alkalyte	2c. per imp gal.
Diesel oil	2c. per imp gal.
Fuel oils other than gas oil, diesel oil or bunker "C" grade fuel oil	2c. per imp gal.
Road oil (petroleum residual products, coal, tenolas, medium light, heavy road oils)	2c. per imp gal.
Petroleum coke	2c.per imp gal.
Asphalt cement	2c. per imp gal.
All other (except petroleum (Bitumen) Asphalt)	2c. per imp gal.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Luxury goods: 17 per cent of the value of the goods)

Cameras, watches and clocks, perfumes, articles of lead crystal articles of warranted fine porcelain or bone china, articles of gold (14 carat and over), articles of sterling silver, jewellery incorporating 14 carat gold or above or sterling silver, articles made of sea island cotton.

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Chile

Legislation concerning commercial banks

Decree Law 231 establishes a number of conditions for local commercial banks pending the adoption of new decisions by the Military Government in regard to the structure, ownership and operation of the banking system. In particular, Article 1 of the Decree Law bans for the present year the establishment of any new commercial banks, including branches or agencies of foreign private banks. Copies, in Spanish, of the Decree Law published in the local Official Gazette are available upon request. **CRE ext. 5289**

Exchange rates

The recently announced changes in exchange rates by the Chilean Central Bank were altered on 1 February 1974. The 'Bank' rate is now 405 escudos per US dollar. The exchange rate covering the conversion of export earnings from unprocessed copper has increased from 130 escudos per US dollar to 200 escudos per US dollar.

CRE ext. 5289

New customs tariff

Chilean decree 2138 introduces a Customs import tariff based upon the Brussels Nomenclature used by the Andean Group (NABANDINA). **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Peru

Import prohibitions

Directoral resolutions 2213-73-IC-DGI and 2458-73-ID-DGI add goods to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. As a result these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet local demands as regards quality and quantity. The following tariff numbers are wholly or partly affected:

DR 2213-73:	17.04	18.06	42.02	85.06	87.06	94.03	94.04
DR 2458-73:	27.16	39.02	39.05	68.08	73.32	73.38	85.04

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Turks and Caicos

Tariff changes

There have been small upward changes in the Turks and Caicos customs tariff. British exporters with inquiries should indicate the goods in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Colombia

Import Deposits rate increased

Colombian Monetary Board Resolution no. 5 of 1974 increases to 40 per cent the minimum deposit importers are required to make at the time they apply for an import licence. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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THE EXPORT FREIGHT FORWARDERS

European Community

UK import licensing and the free circulation of goods within the EEC

Under the terms of the Treaty of Rome and the Act of Accession, quantitative restrictions on imports and all measures having equivalent effect are generally prohibited between Member States of the EEC. This applies equally to goods originating in Member States and to goods originating in third countries which are in free circulation in Member States.

The Treaty of Rome describes 'free circulation' in the following terms: 'Products coming from a third country shall be considered to be in free circulation in a Member State if the import formalities have been complied with and any Customs duties or charges having equivalent effect which are payable have been levied in that Member State, and if they have not benefited from a total or partial drawback of such duties or charges'. Under the provisions of Decision (EEC) 71/202 as amended by Decision (EEC) 73/55, import licences may, however, be required by Member States for the importation of goods originating in third countries and put into free circulation in another Member State if they are subject to quantitative restrictions when imported direct from the country of origin. Refusal by Member States to issue licences in such cases must be approved by the EEC Commission.

United Kingdom individual licences are still required for certain goods imported from all or particular sources whether they are consigned to the United Kingdom from other Member States of the enlarged Community or from other countries. For example, under some restrictions relating to goods originating outside the Community, imports must be shipped directly from the countries of origin whilst under others the goods may be imported indirectly but only within particular quota limits or if covered by an appropriate export certificate from the authorities of the country of origin. The conditions relevant to particular products are generally well known to the importers concerned and have been set out in Notices to Importers or other announcements.

Traders should therefore note that in cases where there is quantitative restrictions of imports of particular goods into the United Kingdom, applications for licences outside the normal arrangements for the import of goods of that kind which are in free circulation in another Member State may lead to the United Kingdom seeking Community approval, under Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome, for refusing the issue of such licences. All licence applications in such cases must be made on Form ILB/A and must be accompanied by a signed statement on the applicant's own headed notepaper that the goods concerned are in free circulation.

Exhaustions of EEC tariff quotas

HM Customs and Excise have stated that up to 18 February the United Kingdom's shares of the following EEC tariff quotas for 1974 (SI 2226 of 1973) have been exhausted:

UK tariff heading	Item	HM Customs Serial No. (Part II of the UK tariff)
38.08 A	Rosin, including brais resineaux	1.502
ex 73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium containing 0.1 per cent or less by weight of carbon and more than 30 per cent but not more than 90 per cent inclusive of chromium	4.285
ex 77.01 A II	Unwrought magnesium containing 99.8 per cent or more by weight of pure magnesium	4.703
78.01 A II	Unwrought lead (other than bullion lead for refining)	4.746
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	4.754

The following United Kingdom tariff quotas for imports of paper and board and printed products from individual EFTA countries and Finland (SI 2065 of 1973) have also been exhausted:

Item	Country of origin	HM Customs Serial No.
ex Chapter 48	Portugal	2.966
ex 48.01 E IIb)	Switzerland	2.109
48.16	Switzerland	2.869

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New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

TARIFF QUOTAS: *Trade and Industry*, 24 January 1974 (pages 122-3) contained a notice about a number of tariff quotas for 1974. Details of the EEC Regulations setting up certain of these quotas were published in *Trade and Industry*, 14 February 1974 (pages 276-7). The texts of the EEC Regulations setting up the remaining quotas have now been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L365, 31 December 1973, as set out below.

Unwrought lead. Regulation (EEC) 3585/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for 304,300 metric tons of bullion lead and 55,000 metric tons of unwrought lead other than bullion lead (CCT No. 78.01 AI and AII) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of these quotas, for which the Common Customs Tariff duty is totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quotas have been allocated on the following basis:

	(a) Unwrought lead containing 0.02 per cent or more by weight of silver for refining (bullion lead)	(b) Other unwrought lead
	metric tons	metric tons
Benelux	22,000	16,619
Denmark	50	911
Germany	60,000	11,984
France	50	333
Ireland	80	230
Italy	40,000	11,984
United Kingdom	155,000	9,089

The remaining 27,120 metric tons and 3,850 metric tons respectively will form a reserve.

Unwrought zinc. Regulation (EEC) 3586/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 20,000 metric tons of unwrought zinc (CCT No. 79.01 A) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this quota, for which the Common Customs Tariff duty is totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	4,561 metric tons
Denmark	400 metric tons
Germany	7,681 metric tons
France	239 metric tons
Ireland	266 metric tons
Italy	1,919 metric tons
United Kingdom	2,934 metric tons

The remaining 2,000 metric tons will form a reserve.

Ferro-silicon. Regulation (EEC) 3587/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 20,000 metric tons of ferro-silicon (CCT No. 73.02 C) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this quota, for which the Common Customs Tariff duty is totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	12,950 metric tons
Denmark	150 metric tons
Germany	3,000 metric tons
France	50 metric tons
Ireland	250 metric tons
Italy	850 metric tons
United Kingdom	2,750 metric tons

Ferro-silico-manganese. Regulation (EEC) 3588/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 50,000 metric tons of ferro-silico-manganese (CCT No. 73.02 D) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this quota for which the Common Customs Tariff duty is totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	4,000 metric tons
Denmark	300 metric tons
Germany	39,450 metric tons
France	50 metric tons
Ireland	500 metric tons
Italy	1,700 metric tons
United Kingdom	2,000 metric tons

The remaining 2,000 metric tons will form a reserve.

Ferro-chromium. Regulation (EEC) 3589/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 3,000 metric tons of ferro-chromium containing not more than 0.10 per cent by weight of carbon and more than 30 per cent but not more than 90 per cent of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium) (CCT No. ex 73.02 E1), for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this quota, for which the Common Customs Tariff duty is totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	170 metric tons
Denmark	10 metric tons
Germany	185 metric tons
France	10 metric tons
Ireland	1 metric ton
Italy	2,524 metric tons
United Kingdom	100 metric tons

Newsprint. Regulation (EEC) 3590/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 3,053,000 metric tons of newsprint (CCT No. 48.01 A) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this quota, for which the Common Customs Tariff duty is totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	400,000 metric tons
Denmark	185,000 metric tons
Germany	720,000 metric tons
France	320,000 metric tons
Ireland	68,000 metric tons
Italy	40,000 metric tons
United Kingdom	1,320,000 metric tons

Unwrought magnesium. Regulation (EEC) 3591/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 10,250 metric tons of unwrought magnesium (CCT No. 77.01 A) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this tariff quota, for which the Common Customs Tariff duty has been totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties cal-

culated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

	Unwrought magnesium not in alloy	Unwrought magnesium in alloy
	metric tons	metric tons
Benelux	124.1	108
Denmark	0.5	2
Germany	465.8	7,988
France	14.5	2
Ireland	0.3	2
Italy	3.4	108
United Kingdom	241.4	40

Dried grapes. Regulation (EEC) 3592/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 10,616 metric tons of dried grapes, in immediate containers of a net capacity of 15 kg or less (CCT No. 08.04 B 1) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of this quota the Common Customs Tariff duty will be suspended at 1.2 per cent and new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	450 metric tons
Denmark	437 metric tons
Germany	2,807 metric tons
France	436 metric tons
Ireland	385 metric tons
Italy	80 metric tons
United Kingdom	6,021 metric tons

Plywood. Regulation (EEC) 3593/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 500,000 cubic metres of certain plywoods of coniferous species (CCT No. ex 44.15) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of the quota, for which the Common Customs Tariff duties will be totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. The quota, which is for (a) plywood of coniferous species, without the addition of other substances, of a thickness greater than 9 mm, the faces of which are not further prepared than the peeling process, and (b) plywood of coniferous species, without the addition of other substances, sanded, and of a thickness greater than 18.5 mm has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	65,000 cubic metres
Denmark	85,000 cubic metres
Germany	68,000 cubic metres
France	9,000 cubic metres
Ireland	20,000 cubic metres
Italy	7,000 cubic metres
United Kingdom	246,000 cubic metres

Hand woven fabrics. Regulation (EEC) 3594/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for hand woven fabrics of (a) silk, waste silk other than noil, and (b) cotton (CCT Nos. ex 50.09 and ex 55.09) originating in and coming from India, Pakistan, Thailand, and Bangladesh, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. Within the limits of these quotas, for which the Common Customs Tariff duties will be totally suspended, the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. Each quota is for a volume corresponding to a customs value of 2 million units of account and has been allocated on the following basis:

	Hand woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil	Hand woven fabrics of cotton
	u.a.	u.a.
Benelux	98,000	70,000
Denmark	98,000	98,000
Germany	343,000	196,000
France	280,000	588,000
Ireland	98,000	98,000
Italy	140,000	140,000
United Kingdom	343,000	210,000

The remaining volume, corresponding to a value of 600,000 units of account for each quota will form a reserve.

Portuguese wines. Regulation (EEC) 3610/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for port wines originating in Portugal (CCT No. ex 22.05) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. The volume of the quotas and the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to wines imported within the quota limits are set out below. The new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession and of Protocol No. 8 annexed to the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal.

CCT heading no.	Description	Quota volume	Rate of duty
ex 22.05 C III a) ex 22.05 C IV a)	Port wines	20,000 hl	8.1 u.a./hl 8.7 u.a./hl
ex 22.05 C III 2 aa) ex 22.05 C IV 2 aa)	Port wines	285,000 hl	6.6 u.a./hl 7.2 u.a./hl

The quotas have been allocated on the following basis:

	Port wines under subheadings	
	ex 22.05 C III a) 1 and ex 22.05 C IV a) 1	ex 22.05 C III a) 2aa) and ex 22.05 C IV a) 2aa)
	hectolitres	hectolitres
Germany	3,020	23,000
Benelux	2,100	38,500
France	5,900	112,900
Italy	4,950	300
Denmark	400	15,000
Ireland	40	4,100
United Kingdom	1,590	61,200
Total	18,000	255,000

The remaining 2,000 and 30,000 hectolitres respectively will form a reserve.

Regulation (EEC) 3611/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 15,000 hl of Madeira wines originating in Portugal (CCT No. ex 22.05). The Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to wines imported within this quota will be suspended at the rates set out below. Within the limits of the quota new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of Protocol No. 8 annexed to the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal and the Act of Accession.

CCT heading no.	Rate of duty
ex 22.05 C III a) 1	9.4 u.a./hl
ex 22.05 C III a) 2aa)	7.7 u.a./hl
ex 22.05 C IV a) 1	10.1 u.a./hl
ex 22.05 C IV a) 2aa)	8.4 u.a./hl

The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	2,970 hectolitres
Benelux	1,760 hectolitres
France	5,400 hectolitres
Italy	130 hectolitres
Denmark	1,890 hectolitres
Ireland	130 hectolitres
United Kingdom	1,220 hectolitres

The remaining 1,500 hl will form a reserve.

Regulation (EEC) 3612/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 3,000 hl of SETUBAL muscatel wines originating in Portugal (CCT No. ex 22.05) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. The Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to wines imported within this quota will be suspended at the rates set out below. Within the limits of the quota

EEC Information Unit

The DTI's EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of entry into the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.

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new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of Protocol No. 8 annexed to the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal and of the Act of Accession.

CCT heading no.	Rate of duty
ex 22.05 C III a) 1	9.4 u.a./hl
ex 22.05 C III a) 2aa)	7.7 u.a./hl
ex 22.05 C IV a) 1	10.1 u.a./hl
ex 22.05 C IV a) 2aa)	8.4 u.a./hl

The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	860 hectolitres
Benelux	430 hectolitres
France	30 hectolitres
Italy	30 hectolitres
Denmark	490 hectolitres
Ireland	270 hectolitres
United Kingdom	590 hectolitres

The remaining 300 hl will form a reserve.

Handicraft products. Regulation (EEC) 3595/73 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for handmade products originating in and coming from India, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Iran, Ceylon, Uruguay and Bangladesh, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. The quota is for a volume corresponding to 10 million units of account, with a maximum of 1 million units of account for each tariff heading or subheading in the following list of products covered by this quota. Within the limits of this quota the Common Customs Tariff duties will be totally suspended and the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

CCT heading no.	Description
42.02	Travel goods (for example trunks, suit cases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, rucksacks), shopping-bags, handbags, satchels, brief-cases, wallets, purses, toilet-cases, tool-cases, tobacco-pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes (for example for arms, musicial instruments, binoculars, jewellery, bottles, collars, footwear, brushes) and similar containers, of leather or composition leather, of vulcanised fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric: ex B. Of materials other than artificial plastic sheeting
42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather: C. Other clothing accessories
44.24	Household utensils of wood
44.27	Standard lamps, table lamps and other lighting fittings, of wood; articles of furniture, of wood, not falling within Chapter 94; caskets, cigarette boxes, trays, fruit bowls, ornaments and other fancy articles, of wood; cases for cutlery, for drawing instruments or for violins, and similar receptacles, of wood; articles, of wood for personal use or adornment of a kind normally carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person; parts of the foregoing articles, of wood
48.21	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding: B. Other
ex 55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: Fabrics, hand-dyed or hand-printed by the 'batik' method
59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated: ex B. Other: Carpets, mats
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: Ponchos in wool
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: Garments, hand-dyed or hand-printed by the 'batik' method: ex B. Other: Capes, skirts, skirt lengths, in wool
61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets: B. Other: ex II. Of other textile materials: In wool
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: ex B. Other: Double curtains in wool Cotton fabric articles, hand-dyed or hand-printed by the 'batik' method
62.05	Other made-up textile articles (including dress patterns): ex C. Other: Cotton fabric articles, hand-dyed or hand-printed by the 'batik' method
64.05	Parts of footwear (including uppers, in-soles and screw-on heels) of any material except metal
ex 65.05	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets) knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed: Berets, in wool
66.02	Walking-sticks (including climbing-sticks and seat-sticks), canes, whips, riding-crops and the like
68.02	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof (including mosaic cubes), other than goods falling within heading No. 68.01 or within Chapter 69: A. Worked monumental of building stone: IV. Carved
74.18	Other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, sanitary ware for indoor use and parts of such articles and ware, of copper
74.19	Other articles of copper
83.06	Statuettes and other ornaments of a kind used indoors, of base metal
83.07	Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22)
83.10	Beads and spangles, of base metal
83.11	Bells and gongs, non-electric, of base metal, and parts thereof of base metal
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof
95.01	Worked tortoise-shell and articles of tortoise-shell: B. Other
95.02	Worked mother of pearl and articles of mother of pearl: B. Other
95.03	Worked ivory and articles of ivory: B. Other
95.04	Worked bone (excluding whalebone) and articles of worked bone (excluding whalebone): B. Other
95.05	Worked horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) and other animal carving material, and articles of horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or of other animal carving material: C. Other animal carving material, worked: II. Other
95.06	Worked vegetable carving material (for example, corozo) and articles of vegetable carving material: B. Other
95.07	Worked jet (and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, agglomerated amber and agglomerated meerschaum, and articles of these substances: B. Other
97.02	Dolls: ex A. Dolls (dressed or undressed): Dolls dressed in a folk costume representative of the country of origin
97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes: A. Of wood

The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Benelux	1 400,000 units of account
Denmark	500,000 units of account
Germany	1,400,000 units of account
France	1,400,000 units of account
Ireland	500,000 units of account
Italy	1,400,000 units of account
United Kingdom	1,400,000 units of account

The remaining 2 million units of account will form a reserve.

Further information. Department of Trade and Industry, Branch 2, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (imports into the UK); Export Data Branch, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU (tel 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/408/482) (imports into the EEC other than the UK).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Directives which effect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Regulation (EE3) 343/74 supplementing Regulations (EEC) 269/73 and (EEC) 1463/73 as regards the time limit for the payment of compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* L40, 12 February 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 402/74 amending Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 1009/73 adopting in respect of Denmark special measures for maize groats and meal used in the manufacture of glucose. (*Official Journal* L44, 16 February 1974).

Fish. Regulation (EEC) 307/74 extending the period of application of Regulation (EEC) 227/72 on imports into the Community of certain fishery products originating in Tunisia. (*Official Journal* L34, 7 February 1974)

Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L35 8 February 1974 contains the text of a corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) 3560/73 fixing reference prices for fishery products for 1974. (published in *Official Journal* L361, 29 December 1974).

Animal feedstuffs. Directive 74/63/EEC on the fixing of maximum permitted levels for undesirable substances and products in animal feedingstuffs. (*Official Journal* L38, 11 February, 1974)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 344/74 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 3348/73 concerning the levying of

a tax on the exportation of certain goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69. (*Official Journal* L40, 12 February 1974)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 342/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 475/73 concerning the detailed arrangements for the import of sugar under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. (*Official Journal* L40, 12 February 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 389/74 laying down detailed rules for applying the special export levy on syrups and other sugars and amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70. (*Official Journal* L43, 15 February 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 350/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1463/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* L41, 13 February 1974)

Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L34, 7 February 1974 contains the text of a corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) 3493/73 repealing Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 concerning the establishment of a uniform fat content for whole milk (published in *Official Journal* L357, 28 December, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 373/74 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 3282/73 defining the terms 'bottler' and 'bottling'. (*Official Journal* L42 14 February 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 374/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1769/72 drawing up accompanying documents and determining the obligations of wine producers and traders other than retailers. (*Official Journal* L42, 14 February 1974)

Beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 377/74 making temporary provision for private storage aids for boned or boneless meat in the beef and veal sector. (*Official Journal* L43, 15 February 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 404/74 making derogation from Regulation (EEC) 1896/73 as regards the application of intervention measures in respect of certain qualities of beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L44, 16 February 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 405/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2096/73 as regards the buying-in prices for permanent intervention in respect of certain qualities of beef and veal in Great Britain. (*Official Journal* L44, 16 February 1974)

EEC/TURKEY AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L34, 7 February 1974, contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 305/74 on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending Article 7 of Annex 6 to the Additional Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and Turkey.

Regulation (EEC) 306/74 on imports of olive oil from Turkey.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Overseas Tariff and Regulation Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 408/482 7174 (import duties, taxes etc. on imports from Turkey into the EEC other than UK); Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 3713/5544 (imports into the UK from Turkey).

EEC/PORTUGAL AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities*, L36, 8 February 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 313/74 concluding the two exchanges of letters relating to Articles 2 and 3 of Protocol No. 8 of the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L37, 9 February 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 331/74 concluding the exchange of letters amending certain provisions of Protocols 1, 6, 7 and 8 of the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Overseas Tariff and Regulation Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50, Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 408/482/7174 (import duties, taxes etc. on imports from Portugal into the EEC other than UK), ext. 458/459/460/461 (import duties, taxes etc. on imports into Portugal); Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 3713/5544 (imports into the UK from Portugal).

EEC/MOROCCO AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L34, 7 February 1974, contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 302/74 on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending Article 5 of Annex 1 to the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 303/74 on imports of olive oil from Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 304/74 extending the period of application of Regulation (EEC) 228/72 on imports into the Community of certain fishery products originating in Morocco.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Overseas Tariff and Regulation Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50, Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 408/482/7174 (import duties, taxes, etc on imports from Morocco into the EEC other than the UK); DTI, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 3713/5544 (imports into the UK from Morocco).

UNCTAD GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES: *Trade and Industry* 21 February 1974 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. The texts of the following Regulations and notices reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities:*

CCT no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. no.
Notice: 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: Other than of cotton.	South Korea	5 February 1974	3502/73
Notice: ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: Other than of cotton.	South Korea	5 February 1974	3502/73
Notice: 56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale: A. Of synthetic textile fibres.	South Korea	5 February 1974	3504/73
			(*Official Journal* C10, 5 February 1974)	
Notice: ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles: In woven fabrics of cotton.	India	13 February 1974	3502/73
			(*Official Journal* C13, 12 February 1974)	
Regulation (EEC) 391/74: 55.05	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale: A. Multiple or cabled, finished, in balls or on cards, reels, tubes or similar supports, of a weight (including support) not exceeding 900 g.	Colombia	18 February 1974	3503/73
			(*Official Journal* L43, 15 February 1974)	

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS – FISHERY PRODUCTS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L365, 31 December 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3609/73 on the customs treatment to be applied to certain fishery products originating in Norway.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Overseas Tariff and Regulation Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 408/482/7174 (import duties, taxes etc. on imports into the EEC other than the UK); Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (imports into the UK and origin rules); HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 (customs documentation and procedures).

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION – LEAD CONTENT OF PETROL: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C8, 31 January 1974, contains the draft text of a proposal for a Council Directive concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the composition of petrol – Problem of the lead content of petrol. It should be noted that the text of the Directive when finally approved may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Standard Weights and Measurements Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (tel. 01-834 4422 ext 330).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS – 'ORIGINATING PRODUCTS' AND COMMUNITY TRANSIT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L365, 31 December 1973, contains the texts of the following Regulations and Decisions concerning rules on Community transit and the definition of the concept of 'originating products':

Regulation (EEC) No 3596/73 on the definition of the concept of 'originating products' for the implementation by the new Member States of Articles 109 (2) and 119 (2) of the Act of Accession in trade with certain Associated States and overseas countries and territories.

Regulation (EEC) No 3597/73 on the application of Decision No 10/73 of the EEC/Austria Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Decision No 10/73 of the Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Regulation (EEC) No 3598/73 on the application of Decision No 10/73 of the EEC/Portugal Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field

Decision No 10/73 of the Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Regulation (EEC) No 3599/73 on the application of Decision No 10/73 of the EEC/Sweden Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Decision No 10/73 of the Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Regulation (EEC) No 3600/73 on the application of Decision No 10/73 of the EEC/Switzerland Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Decision No 10/73 of the Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Regulation (EEC) No 3601/73 on the application of Decision No 7/73 of the EEC/Norway Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Decision No 7/73 of the Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Regulation (EEC) No 3602/73 on the application of Decision No 10/73 of the EEC/Iceland Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Decision No 10/73 of the Joint Committee amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation, and Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee laying down methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field.

Regulation (EEC) No 3603/73 on the application of Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Regulation (EEC) No 3604/73 on the application of Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Regulation (EEC) No 3605/73 on the application of Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Regulation (EEC) No 3606/73 on the application of Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Iceland amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Regulation (EEC) No 3607/73 on the application of Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Decision No 11/73 of the Joint Committee amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Regulation (EEC) No 3608/73 on the application of Decision No 8/73 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Decision No 8/73 of the Joint Committee amending Annex II to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Regulation (EEC) No 3613/73 implementing Decision Nos 1/73, 2/73, 3/73 and 4/73 of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation on the application of the rules on Community transit.

Decision No 1/73 of the Joint Committee amending the Agreement following the Accession to the European Economic Community of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Decision No 2/73 of the Joint Committee amending the Appendices to the Agreement

Decision No 3/73 of the Joint Committee amending the Appendices to the Agreement (loading lists).

Decision No 4/73 of the Joint Committee on the Danish and English texts of the Agreement.

Regulation (EEC) No 2812/72 on the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation on the application of the rules on Community transit.

Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation on the application of the rules on Community transit.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5713/5750 (origin rules); HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 (Community transit and customs documentation and procedures).

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES – COTTON YARN: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L37, 9 February 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 335/74 providing for licences for the import into the United Kingdom of cotton yarn coming from non-member countries.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Chemicals and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 715).

AIDS TO SHIPBUILDING: The *Official Journal of the European Communities*, L38, 11 February 1974, contains the text of Directive 74/59/EEC on the extension to 30 June 1974 of the period of validity of Directive 71/273/EEC concerning aids to shipbuilding.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Shipbuilding Policy Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422 ext. 794).

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION – MOTOR VEHICLES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L38, 11 February 1974, contains the texts of the following Directives.

Directive 74/60/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (interior parts of the passenger compartment other than the interior rear-view mirrors, layout of the controls, the roof or sliding roof, the backrest and rear part of the seats).

Directive 74/61/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to devices to prevent the unauthorised use of motor vehicles.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Standard Weights and Measures Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (tel. 01-834 4422 ext. 330).

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION – PRESERVATIVES FOR USE IN FOODSTUFFS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L38, 11 February 1974, contains the text of Directive 74/62/EEC making a ninth amendment to the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the preservatives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Further information: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE (tel. 01-834 8511 ext. 7453).

Home News

Office of Fair Trading seeks views

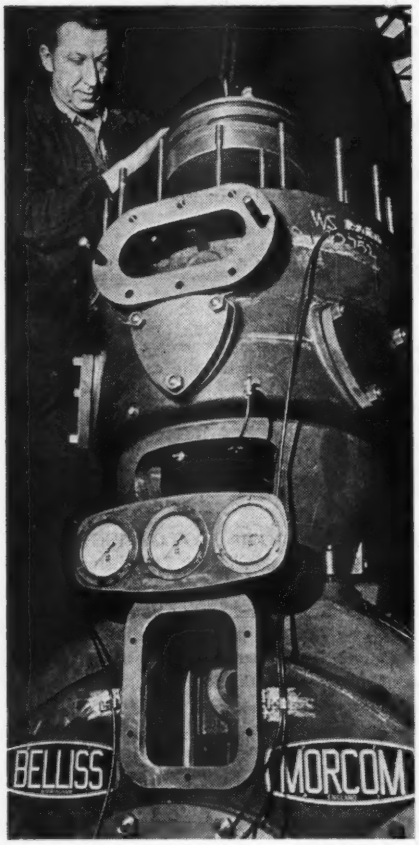
The Office of Fair Trading on 20 February sought the views of interested organisations concerning possible new measures to protect consumers. A letter has been sent to about 40 organisations whose views will be taken into account before deciding whether to submit proposals for action to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee (CPAC) which the Government set up under the Fair Trading Act.

The first of these proposals relates to notices and documents which may mislead consumers about their basic rights when buying goods, and advocates control of notices such as 'No articles exchanged or money refunded', which are still displayed by some shops despite the provisions of the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 which gives the consumer the right to goods of merchantable quality. Documents which refer to the consumers' rights under a transaction or under a manufacturer's guarantee would have to explain that, whatever the document may say, the consumer has certain rights against the person who supplied him with the goods, and these rights cannot be taken away.

The second proposal is concerned with the protection of consumers who have paid a deposit, either to a shop or to a mail-order trader, when placing an order for goods which are to be delivered in the future. In the case of mail orders, traders would either have to give a date by which the goods would be delivered, or despatch the goods within seven days of receiving the order. With shop purchases involving deposits or prepayments of more than a fixed amount, the shopkeeper would have to state a delivery date. In either case, if the trader failed to despatch the goods on time he would be obliged to give the consumer a refund.

After he has received the views of the organisations concerned, the Director General of Fair Trading will consider them, together with any other evidence in his possession, and will decide whether to refer the practices in question to the CPAC. Any References made to the CPAC will be published and will be accompanied by a detailed dossier setting out information about the practices referred, the views of interested organisations, the reasons why a Reference was thought necessary and proposals for protecting the consumer against the practice.

The Fair Trading Act provides for the CPAC to consider representations by persons appearing to them to have a substantial interest in the subject-matter of a Reference. After consideration, the CPAC will report to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry whether the practice covered by the Reference adversely affects the interests of the consumer and whether they agree with the Director General's proposal. If they so approve, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, place a draft Order before Parliament for approval. The enforcement of any Order would be the responsibility of local weights and measures authorities.



Lowering the aluminium piston body into the second stage cylinder of a Belliss & Morcom WH 200 three-cylinder air compressor brings this machine a stage nearer completion. Belliss & Morcom Manufacturing Ltd. is building a growing number of these compressors for home and overseas markets. Two machines are destined for the Turkish petrochemical manufacturers, Petkim Petrokimya, for delivering oil-free compressed air and a further order for another four machines has been placed by Etibank of Ankara.

National data buoy to be built for DTI

A contract to design, manufacture, supply, commission and maintain the DTI's national data buoy DB1 has been awarded to the Seatek group of companies, consisting of Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd., EMI Electronics Ltd., and R. & H. Green and Silley Weir Ltd.

The 25 ft. diameter wave-riding buoy is the first large oceanographic and meteorological sensor-carrying buoy devised entirely in the UK. It is based on a design by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences and will be moored initially adjacent to Smith's Knoll, off the Norfolk coast.

Sensors will be fitted to monitor both oceanographic and meteorological parameters; data will be transmitted by a telemetry link to a shore station located at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft. As an important element in the telemetry link, EMI Electronics will use the multi-frequency shift keying (Piccolo) system designed and developed by the Diplomatic Wireless Service. This system has been used to transmit a national daily newspaper direct to the liner *Queen Elizabeth II* each day when the ship is at sea since her maiden voyage. It is the basis of a radio telegraphy network between the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and British Embassies throughout the world.

The main function of the data buoy is to provide a platform for advanced sensor development. The buoy will also form the national contribution towards the proposed European network of data buoys.

The buoy will give Seatek the world-wide capability to meet future requirements for buoys to monitor such problems as ship routing, weather forecasting, fisheries and pollution protection.

Australian Estates Ltd. – appointment of Inspectors

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948, has appointed Mr. David Cozen-Hardy Hirst, QC, of 1 Brick Court, Temple, London EC4Y 9BY, and Mr. Richard Norman Darbey Langdon, FCA, of St. Mary Axe House, St. Mary Axe, London EC3, to act as Inspectors to investigate the affairs of Australian Estates Ltd. in so far as they relate to the disposal by the company of its shareholdings in Angus Milling (Holdings) Ltd. and South Winnipeg Ltd., and to report thereon in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct.

Clearance of merger proposals

On the information at present before him, the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs has decided not to refer the acquisition by Court Line Ltd. of the goodwill of Horizon Holidays Ltd. and Four S Travel Ltd., and of Horizon Travel Ltd.'s 57.8 per cent shareholding in Horizon Midlands Ltd., to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Applications for investment grant

The Department of Trade and Industry has accepted since 1 January 1974 applications for investment grant in respect of capital expenditure incurred in the period 1 July to 30 September 1973. Such applications have been payable from 1 January 1974.

The Department now announces that applications in respect of the following quarter 1 October to 31 December 1973 will be accepted from 1 April 1974 and that payment on such applications, after approval, will begin from that date.

Investment grant is payable on expenditure incurred after 26 October 1970 only where it arises under a contract entered into by that date. Applications should be made to the Department on the appropriate form, accompanied by form IG/32 (or form IG/33 for ships) and relevant evidence of contract.

The Department reminds applicants that, by virtue of the Investment Grants Termination (No. 3) Order 1973 and of the Direction made under it on 2 April 1973, no investment grant will be made in respect of expenditure incurred in the period 1 July 1972 to 30 September 1972 unless application on the appropriate form and accompanied by a report by an independent accountant is made to the Department of Trade and Industry before 1 April 1974. Applicants should ensure that they have duly completed the appropriate form and forwarded it to the reporting accountant in sufficient time to enable him to examine and report on it and for the documents to be received by one of the Grants Offices not later than 31 March 1974.

Closing dates

Applications relating to expenditure incurred during the following periods should be made by the dates specified:

Expenditure incurred	Date before which application must be made
1 October 1972-31 December 1972	1 July 1974
1 January 1973-31 March 1973	1 October 1974

Firms contemplating applying for investment grant towards expenditure incurred on the production of prototypes must also comply with all the requirements as to the making of applications by specified terminal dates. Special considerations may affect this type of application and if firms foresee difficulty in meeting these requirements they should seek guidance from the appropriate office.

Regional development grants will not be paid on expenditure towards which an investment grant has been made. However, application for a regional development grant on assets provided on or after 22 March 1972 may be made towards capital expenditure on new machinery or plant in development areas defrayed after 21 March 1972 on which application for investment grant is not being made, even though the expenditure relates to an asset towards some expenditure on which an investment grant has been made.

Guidance on the preparation of forms may be obtained from the appropriate Office. The addresses of the Offices are: Department of Trade and Industry, Regional Development Grants Office,

Queensway House, West Precinct, Town Centre, Billingham, Teesside TS23 2NF. Tel. (0642) 553671. Telex 58608

St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Lancs L20 3LZ. Tel. 051-922 4030. Telex 627162

24/26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY. Tel. (0222) 42611. Telex 49538

Magnet House, Waterloo Street, Glasgow C2 7BT. Tel. 041-221 9833. Telex 77611

and (for ships and computers only)

Department of Trade and Industry, Investment Grants Office, Colman House, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6DU. Tel. (0702) 41341 and 41362. Telex 99288.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

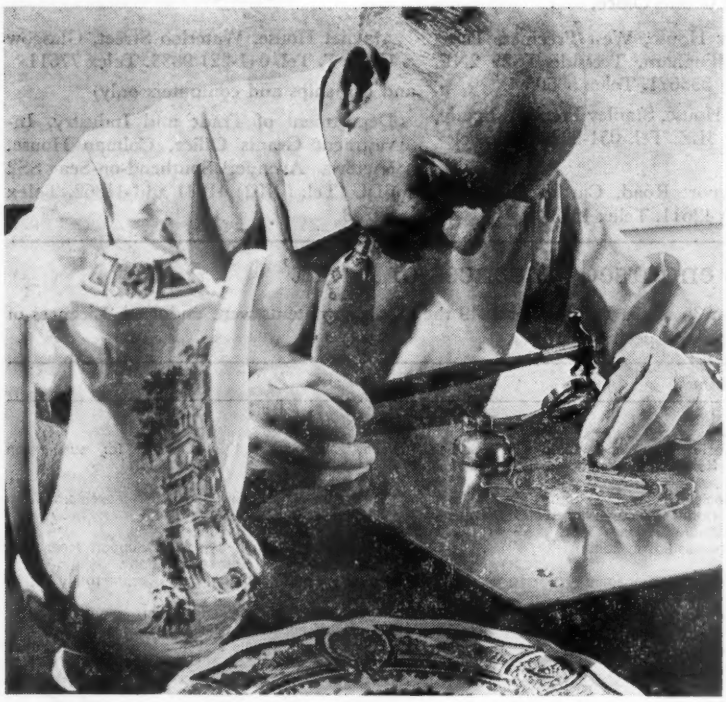
Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
6 February 1974		
1,144,997	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen (formerly known as Societe Anonyme Andre Citroene)	Variable-action anti-roll mechanism for suspension systems of vehicles
1,193,941	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen (formerly known as Societe Anonyme Andre Citroene)	Mechanisms for controlling successive movements from a single lever
1,196,251	Thomas Edwin Bolton	Stand having universally-adjustable support means for holding an article in a desired position
1,203,090	Bertin et Compagnie	A device for controlling fluid flow over the rotary hub of an impeller
1,211,334	Societe Chemique Des Charbonnages	Production of nitrophosphate fertilisers
1,256,393	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Increasing the sensitivity of silver bromide emulsions
1,308,916	Licencia Talamanyokat Ertekesito Vallalat	Friction grip bolted joints and to a method of assembly thereof
8 February 1974		
1,162,451	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit for correcting distortion in frequency shift systems
1,187,147	Societe Anonyme Artus	Comparison of signal amplitudes.
1,301,281	The Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association	Improvements in or relating to shoe-making
1,302,032	The Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association	Method of heat setting a shoe upper or other shaped article
1,330,894	Glaverbel	Process and apparatus for forming refractories
1,330,895	Glaverbel	Flame spraying apparatus for forming refractories
1,331,671	Glaverbel	Method and apparatus for handling glass ribbons
11 February 1974		
1,077,485	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Rotational dynamo-electric machines
1,205,283	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Vented nuclear fuel element
1,205,359	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Neutron – emitting tritiated target
1,205,736	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Purification of transplutonium elements
1,206,038	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Process for the separation of elements of the lanthanide group or elements of the transplutonium group which are present in an aqueous solution
1,207,120	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactors
1,207,928	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Device for remote positioning of a thermocouple
1,210,778	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Sintering furnace
1,211,316	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Apparatus for determining the position of a radioactive source
1,211,999	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Protective shells for shielding flasks
1,214,439	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Thermal shield system for a nuclear reactor vessel
1,218,906	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Anti-friction material
1,219,198	Commissarait a l'Energie Atomique	Bearing for a rotating shaft
12 February 1974		
889,621	Sachsenwerk, Licht-und Kraft-Aktiengesellschaft	A load-break disconnecting switch
1,278,853	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	An image receiving material for the silver salt diffusion process
1,293,622	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Stabilising developed photographic silver images
1,304,054	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	A photographic dry copying process
1,307,295	Michel Henri Laniewski	Improvements in draught-inducing devices for chimneys
1,332,118	Glaverbel	Ventilators
1,332,322	Glaverbel	Furnaces for use in the production of glass

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

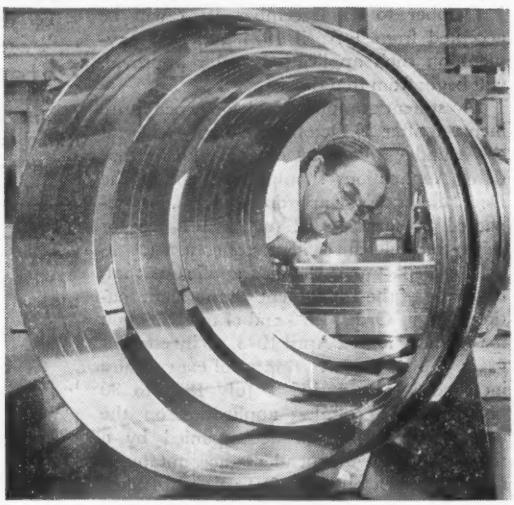
E. Armitage, Comptroller

Technologies old and new

1 Old craft of hand engraving



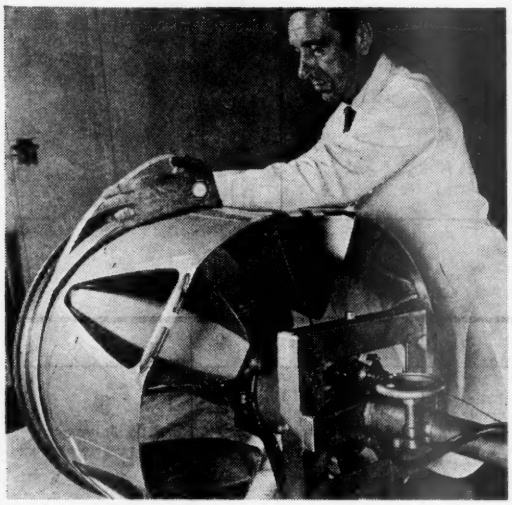
3 Cryogenic refrigeration



2 Flight testing by computer

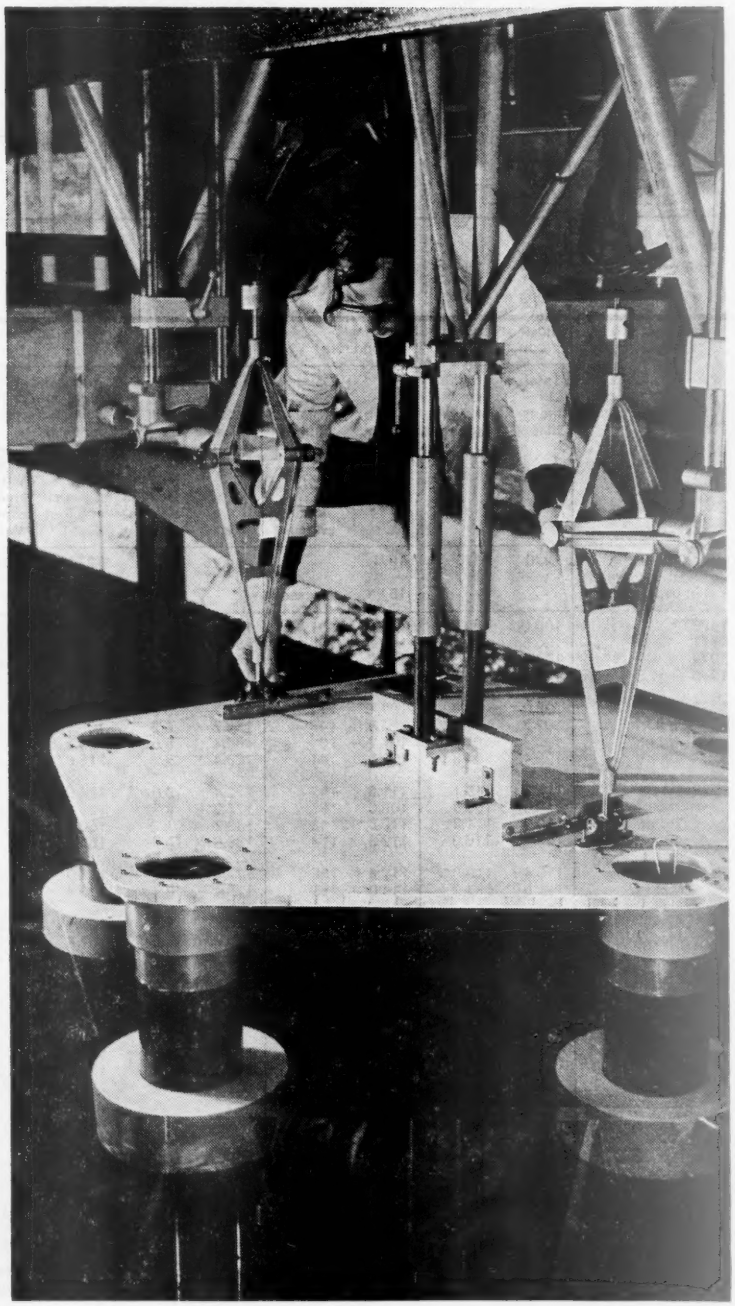
1 A craftsman engraves a scene from America's early history for a set of tableware to be exported in connection with the bicentennial celebrations in 1976 (J. & G. Meakin, a member of the Wedgwood Group).
2 Visual display unit of a £150,000 hybrid computer at the National Gas Turbine Establishment, linked to a helicopter to demonstrate interaction between the engine and rotor systems.
3 Stainless steel tubular sections for a cryogenics refrigerator. The cryogenics industry – valuable to agriculture and medicine – involves work close to 'absolute zero' (Avica Equipment, Hemel Hempstead).
4 Aircraft noise will be halved by this 'hush-kit' developed by Rolls-Royce for the Spey jet engine. The BAC One-Eleven has twin Spey engines – and over 200 of the 'planes are used by 40 operators in 60 countries.
5 Can plastics waste be turned into cattle food? A team at Europe's newest and largest medical school, at Manchester, is working on the project.
6 Model of a five-leg oil-drilling platform being tested in simulated sea in a 250 ft. tank at Glasgow University.

4 Aircraft noise control



5 Animal food research

6 Offshore platform studies



Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−284	−659	375
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	145	−52	197
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	100	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	110	87	123	245	168	18	52	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	103	84	107	193	87	−14	166	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr	108	113	108	91	115	147	91	19	34	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+1.9	+0.3	−0.1	+3.6	−8.2							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+4.0	+4.5	+5.9	+0.4							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults		Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% o total employees	mid-month count		monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972					Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands		£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186		658	659
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129		733	709
1972	102.1	101.5	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145		761	818
1973	110.0	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304		957 p	1,152 p
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124		728	767
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135		769	786
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146		686	781
4th qtr	105.4	104.8	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176		862	939
1973 1st qtr	110.1	110.1	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229		878	1,004
2nd qtr	110.0	109.9	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289		937	1,079
3rd qtr	110.9	111.3	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334		995	1,187
4th qtr	109.4	110.0	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	166.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364		1,017 p	1,340 p
1973 Feb	110.4	110.8	111.6	155	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	663	3.0	230		899	976
Mar	111.6	112.2	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	635	2.8	252		867	1,074
Apr	109.7	109.5	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	616	2.7	271		945	1,000
May	109.6	108.5	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291		900	1,116
June	110.7	111.6	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304		966	1,109
July	111.1	111.3	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324		963	1,135
Aug	110.5	111.1	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330		978	1,196
Sept	111.1	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349		1,044	1,230
Oct	111.3	111.3	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363		989 p	1,353 p
Nov	110.5	111.6	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	486	2.2	368		1,038 p	1,316 p
Dec	106.3	107.0	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	173.8 p	130.7 p	121.9	470	2.1	362		1,022 p	1,352 p
1974 Jan			110.0 p	93	191.8	12.0	203.0 p	134.2 p	122.8	535	2.4	304			
Feb										548 p	2.4	278 p			
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	−1.4	−1.2	+0.8	−21.3	+3.5		+15.9	+4.3	+1.5	+0.7		−12.9		+2.1	+12.9
on a year earlier	+3.8	+4.9	+1.8	−26.1	+11.0		+52.0	+10.4	+12.5	−25.3		+50.7		+17.9	+42.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT

Overseas trade unit value and volume index numbers for December and 1973

The export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by 3 per cent in December. The import unit value index rose by 5 per cent; this was largely attributable to an increase in the unit value index for fuels of over 18 per cent. The terms of trade fell by about 1½ points in December.

The export unit value index for the fourth quarter was 6 per cent above that for the third quarter; the corresponding increase in the import unit value index was 10 per cent, the index for fuels rising by 33 per cent.

On a balance of payments basis the export unit value index for the year 1973 increased by 13 per cent over 1972, while that for imports rose by 28 per cent. The terms of trade fell by 12 points between the two years.

Export unit value index numbers

The export unit value indices for non-manufactures increased by 26 per cent between 1972 and 1973, whereas for manufactured goods as a whole, the index rose by 11 per cent. The increases for 1972 on 1971 were 6 per cent and 5 per cent respectively (see Table 2 and note (a)).

Unit values of textiles recorded a 19 per cent increase for 1973 on 1972, after an increase of only 2 per cent for the previous year; unit values for metals rose by nearly 15 per cent in 1973 following a rise of only one per cent for 1972 compared with 1971. The unit value index for chemicals rose steadily for the first nine months of 1973 and, with a sharp increase in the fourth quarter, the index for the year was 12 per cent above 1972. For 1973 the unit value index for machinery and transport equipment showed an increase over 1972 of 8 per cent, compared with 7 per cent for 1972 against 1971.

Import unit value index numbers

All commodity groups showed substantial increases in the import unit value indices for 1973 compared with 1972. Food, beverages and tobacco unit values rose 33 per cent above their 1972 levels, compared with a rise of only 7 per cent between 1972 and 1971 (Table 2).

TABLE 1 Import and export unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis 1970 = 100

	Unit value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1971	104.1	105.6	101.4	104.3	106.8
1972	109.2	111.0	101.7	116.9	106.8
1973 p	139.8	125.1	89.5	133.0	119.3
1972 1st quarter	107.1	110.4	103.1	112.0	105.1
2nd quarter	107.1	110.9	103.5	115.1	109.6
3rd quarter	110.7	114.2	103.2	111.2	94.7
4th quarter	115.9	115.2	99.4	129.0	117.9
1973 1st quarter	122.6	118.8	96.9	131.0	116.6
2nd quarter	131.8	123.0	93.3	130.4	120.1
3rd quarter	146.5	127.3	86.9	131.5	121.0
4th quarter p*	161.4	134.7	83.5	139.3	117.8
1972 November	116.4	115.1	98.9	130.4	118.0
December	118.3	116.3	98.3	123.0	111.3
1973 January	119.7	118.1	98.7	127.8	117.5
February	122.4	118.4	96.7	127.5	117.6
March	125.8	119.8	95.2	137.6	114.8
April	129.1	122.0	94.5	122.5	123.2
May	132.0	123.1	93.3	136.5	115.2
June	134.4	124.0	92.3	132.1	121.7
July	140.1	125.7	89.7	131.0	120.0
August	145.8	127.9	87.7	132.5	119.1
September	153.5	128.4	83.6	131.0	123.9
October p*	154.3	132.1	85.6	146.8	117.3
November p*	160.8	133.9	83.3	135.7	121.4
December p	169.2	138.1	81.6	135.4	114.8

Note: Figures are shown to one decimal place to assist users, but small month to month movements may have little signficance.
† Export Unit Value index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value index.
p Provisional estimates.
* See note (c) about imports through London Airport.

In the case of fuels the index rose by 33 per cent for 1973 compared with 1972 with the main increases occurring in the second half of 1973; there had been almost no change between 1971 and 1972.

The indices for imports of basic materials and manufactured goods rose by 38 per cent and 22 per cent respectively for 1973 on 1972;

TABLE 2 Import and export unit value index numbers (unadjusted) (overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.6	107	102	122	101	105.6	107	105	102	102	99	110	102
1972	108.7	114	106	123	104	111.1	114	111	104	104	100	118	107
1973	139.6	151	146	164	128	125.0	143	123	117	124	114	127	121
1972 1st quarter	106.6	112	101	120	103	110.3	110	110	105	102	98	118	106
2nd quarter	107.4	112	104	120	104	110.8	112	111	104	104	100	119	104
3rd quarter *	110.8					114.1							
4th quarter	115.8	122	115	127	111	115.1	118	115	107	107	103	122	113
1973 1st quarter	122.2	133	128	136	113	118.7	127	118	111	111	107	124	116
2nd quarter	132.2	145	142	144	121	122.9	137	121	114	120	111	126	119
3rd quarter	145.3	160	152	162	134	127.3	144	125	119	127	117	129	125
4th quarter †	161.6	174	166	215	144	134.6	157	132	128	138	129	134	128
1972 November	116.3	123	115	128	112	115.0	118	115	106	106	102	122	112
December	118.2	125	120	130	113	116.2	120	116	107	109	104	123	113
1973 January	119.1	128	123	132	112	118.0	125	117	111	110	105	124	115
February	121.9	134	127	138	112	118.3	124	118	111	113	106	123	117
March	125.7	136	133	140	116	119.7	133	118	111	111	108	124	117
April	129.5	140	138	139	121	121.9	134	120	114	117	111	126	117
May	132.3	147	144	145	120	123.0	138	121	116	122	111	126	119
June	134.7	149	145	147	123	123.9	140	122	112	121	111	127	122
July	138.9	153	147	149	128	125.6	140	124	116	126	114	128	123
August	144.8	161	150	164	133	127.8	146	125	119	127	118	130	124
September	152.1	166	158	171	141	128.5	145	126	121	129	118	129	127
October †	154.9	170	164	183	140	132.0	149	130	123	132	127	133	127
November †	161.3	174	166	211	144	133.8	153	131	127	140	129	134	126
December	168.5	177	169	250	149	138.0	169	134	135	142	131	135	131

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
† See note (c) about imports through London Airport.

these compare with increases of 4 per cent for both categories between 1972 and 1971.

Export volume index numbers

While the volume of exports on a balance of payments basis (Table 1) for 1972 showed no increase on 1971 there was a 12 per cent rise for 1973 over 1972.

Export of manufactured goods in volume terms in 1973 were 14 per cent above 1972. The volume of exports of chemicals rose by 18 per cent, textiles 15 per cent, metals 10 per cent, machinery and transport equipment 10 per cent, and other manufactured goods by 21 per cent in 1973 compared with 1972 (Table 3). Between 1972 and 1973 the volume of exports of non-manufactures rose by 15 per cent, compared with a rise of 5 per cent for the previous year (Table 3).

Import volume index numbers

There was a rise of 14 per cent in the volume of imports on a balance of payments basis in 1973, compared with 1972, as against little more than an increase of 12 per cent between 1971 and 1972 (Table 1).

The volume of imports of manufactured goods, rose 24 per cent for 1973 on 1972, compared with a rise of 19 per cent for the previous year. Imports of basic materials increased by 13 per cent in volume for 1973 on 1972, compared with a 2 per cent increase for 1972 on 1971. The volume index for fuels increased by 3 per cent for 1973 on 1972 following no change between 1971 and 1972 (Table 3). There was a fall in the volume index for fuel imports of nearly 6 per cent, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1973 compared with the previous quarter.

Notes

(a) Comments in this article on the unit value and volume index numbers for total imports and exports together with the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Those on unit value and volume for commodity groups are based on the indices in Tables 2, 3 and 4, which are on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments Pink Book. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971.

(b) The index numbers on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 21 September 1963. An account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the 11 October 1973 issue of *Trade and Industry*. From August 1973 a new series of import and export unit value and volume index numbers with 1970 = 100 superseded the series with 1961 = 100. Figures for 1973 have not yet been fully rebased; for the present, month to month movements from December 1972, calculated from the series on base year 1961, have been linked to the new 1970 based series at December 1972. A revised series for 1973 will be issued as soon as possible.

(c) Industrial action at Heathrow during October 1973 affected the flow of some import documents. The volume indices for October and November 1973 in Table 1 have been adjusted at a total level to remove the distortion arising from the interruption to statistical processing in October. It has not been possible to adjust the unit value figures in Table 1, or the series in Tables 2 to 4, and these continue to reflect the detailed figures contained in the October and November issues of the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom (see also *Trade and Industry*, 20 December 1973, page 666, note on 'Revision to figures').

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

TABLE 3 Import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted) (overseas trade statistics basis)

1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods: Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.8	100	91	109	110	109.0	104	110	110	106	107	108	119
1972	116.1	102	93	109	131	111.4	110	112	118	111	108	106	128
1973	134.5	103	105	113	163	126.8	126	128	139	128	119	116	156
1972 1st quarter	115.5	105	90	122	126	107.6	103	109	113	106	103	104	122
2nd quarter	116.8	105	94	111	130	117.4	112	119	130	116	115	112	134
3rd quarter *	106.2					92.4							
4th quarter	126.8	108	104	108	147	126.6	134	126	131	129	126	120	138
1973 1st quarter	135.9	112	106	114	160	121.5	116	124	133	126	120	114	143
2nd quarter	133.5	103	104	116	160	128.1	121	131	144	135	123	120	153
3rd quarter	130.0	95	106	112	157	122.4	130	122	134	121	108	110	158
4th quarter †	140.6	103	107	114	173	132.2	143	131	142	132	122	117	163
1972 November	133.0	109	109	116	155	133.6	140	133	139	139	134	130	135
December	113.3	92	92	102	132	113.1	122	112	119	113	101	107	130
1973 January	144.0	130	114	123	163	125.2	120	127	136	127	126	120	141
February	118.4	89	95	102	142	115.6	106	118	123	117	112	109	139
March	145.3	117	109	116	175	123.5	121	126	141	133	124	113	149
April	118.9	96	97	104	140	123.8	116	127	133	119	115	111	170
May	146.2	111	112	121	178	130.2	127	132	151	142	128	126	133
June	135.5	103	104	122	163	130.3	120	134	149	143	127	122	155
July	134.0	98	104	106	166	130.1	129	132	138	133	121	122	159
August	132.7	95	112	135	155	123.1	131	123	140	120	106	109	159
September	123.2	92	103	94	150	114.0	130	113	123	110	96	98	155
October †	150.2	109	121	136	181	137.3	152	137	155	142	129	121	168
November †	147.2	108	108	113	184	141.1	156	139	148	136	129	122	184
December	124.4	92	91	92	156	118.3	120	117	124	117	107	109	137

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
† See note (c) about imports through London Airport.

TABLE 4 Import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted) (Overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1972 1st quarter	112.8	101	93	114	123	109.4	109	110	115	108	106	104	123
2nd quarter	113.9	103	94	107	124	113.7	111	115	122	114	111	107	135
3rd quarter *	110.9					99.7							
4th quarter	126.8	107	101	108	150	122.7	121	124	132	122	121	118	136
1973 1st quarter	131.2	106	105	107	156	122.6	123	124	136	128	123	113	141
2nd quarter	131.5	104	107	113	155	126.3	123	128	138	134	121	114	159
3rd quarter	135.7	100	106	121	164	129.3	134	130	140	131	115	119	159
4th quarter †	141.0	100	106	114	175	125.8	129	126	138	123	114	114	156
1972 November	128.3	101	103	111	154	122.8	120	124	132	125	121	123	124
December	121.3	101	93	109	146	115.9	119	117	127	116	105	110	136
1973 January	130.3	114	100	106	153	123.0	122	125	136	127	127	116	136
February	127.5	97	103	106	153	123.6	120	125	133	126	120	116	145
March	135.8	108	111	107	162	121.2	127	122	139	131	122	108	142
April	124.4	102	104	106	145	130.1	125	132	136	128	121	118	173
May	136.6	108	111	113	162	121.0	123	122	135	129	115	109	147
June	133.5	103	105	121	159	127.8	120	130	144	143	126	116	156
July	131.5	99	103	114	159	126.2	127	128	135	136	117	116	157
August	139.5	102	103	140	167	127.3	137	127	144	128	114	117	148
September	136.2	98	111	109	167	134.2	139	135	142	129	115	124	172
October †	140.1	101	113	131	167	127.7	134	128	141	126	116	118	155
November †	145.5	100	107	113	184	129.2	136	129	143	123	115	115	165
December	137.5	99	97	99	175	120.5	117	121	132	120	110	109	148

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
† See note (c) about imports through London Airport.

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in March

This Notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in March. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. They are always subject to the possibility of delay from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. There may, however, be exceptional delays occasioned by the present emergency measures, although some allowance for this has been made in dates given for March. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
March			
4 Mon.	United Kingdom official reserves (Feb.)	PN (B)	Treasury
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (4th qtr-prov.)	PN (B)	DTI
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (4th qtr-prov.)		
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Jan.)	PN (B)	DTI
	Retail trade (Jan.-final)	PN (B)	DTI
	Capital issues and redemptions (Feb.)	PN (B)	Bank of England
6 Wed.	Construction – output (4th qtr)	PN (B)	D. of Environment
7 Thurs.	Car and commercial vehicle production (Feb.-prov.)	PN (B)	DTI
	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Feb.)	London (A) Gazette	Treasury
11 Mon.	Wholesale price index numbers (Feb.)	PN (B)	DTI
	Retail trade (Feb.-prov.)	PN (B)	DTI
	Turnover of the catering trades (Jan.)	PN (B)	DTI
13 Wed.	UK balance of payments (4th qtr)	PN (B)	CSO Treasury
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid Feb.)	PN (A)	Bank of England
	London Clearing Banks monthly statement (mid-Feb.)	PN (A)	CLCB
15 Fri.	Crude steel production (Feb.)	PN (A)	BSC BISPA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock exchanges (4th qtr-final)	PN (A)	DTI
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (Feb.)	PN (B)	BSA
	UK banking statistics (4th qtr)	Bulletin (A)	Bank of England
	Money stock (4th qtr)		
20 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end Feb.)	PN (B)	D. of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Jan.)		
21 Thurs.	Unemployment (March-prov.)	PN (B)	D. of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (March-prov.)		
	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Nov.)	T & I (A)	DTI
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Feb.-final)	PN (B)	DTI
	Index of industrial production (Jan.)	PN (B)	CSO
22 Fri.	Retail prices index (Feb.)	PN (B)	D. of Employment
	New vehicle registrations (Feb).	PN (B)	D. of the Environment
	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-Feb.)	PN (A)	Bank of England
	Borrowing by local authorities (4th qtr)	PN (B)	CSO
24 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Feb.)	PN (A)	Nat. Savings Committee
25 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Feb.)	PN (B)	Bank of England
26 Tues.	Balance of Payments current account and overseas trade figures (Feb.)	PN (B)	DTI/CSO
27 Wed.	Construction – new orders (Jan.)	PN (B)	D. of the Environment
28 Thurs.	Bricks and cement production (Feb.)	PN (B)	D. of the Environment
	Energy trends	T & I (A)	D. of Energy
	Housing starts and completions (Feb.)	PN (B)	D. of the Environment
	House improvement grants approved (Feb.)		
	Unemployment (Feb.-final)	Gazette (A)	D. of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Jan.)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Jan.)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Feb.)		
29 Fri.	National Food Survey report on consumption (4th qtr)	PN (A)	MAFF

* PN = Press Notice

Sales and orders of metal-working machine tools in November

Statistics for metal-working machine tools up to November 1973 are presented in the table below. Demand in both home and export markets remained strong towards the end of last year. This is reflected in the continued high intake of new home and export orders, which in the months September to November continued well above levels of sales, despite marked growth in sales in response to the high and rising levels of orders outstanding.

New orders for machine tools in the three months September to November 1973 continued to rise a little from the high rates of inflow already achieved. The value of total new orders at current prices was 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months and 42 per cent more than a year ago. Within this overall expansion home orders have maintained their growth (13 per cent higher than in the previous three months) whereas export orders, although 11 per cent lower than in the previous three months, were in common with the new home orders 42 per cent higher than a year earlier. In the latest three months the rate of total order intake has, at current prices, been some 30 per cent greater than the high levels recorded in 1969/70 and, in real terms as well, probably close to those earlier record levels.

The rate of growth of total sales, however, has quickened. Total sales in the latest three months, at £53.4 million, were 13 per cent higher than in the previous three months, although only 5 per cent more than a year earlier. This relatively small increase over the 12-month period is partly a reflection of some early increase in sales in the former period in response to government orders placed in the summer of 1972. Nevertheless home and export sales have increased markedly in the latter months of last year. In September to November sales to both home and export markets were close to 13 per cent more than in the preceding three months.

As a result of the strong continued inflow of both home and export new orders, order books are becoming increasingly full. In the three months September to November, despite the growth of sales to all markets, new home orders were £16 million more than home sales, while new export orders exceeded sales by £7 million. Total orders-on-hand at the end of last November were in consequence £23 million (14 per cent) higher than at the end of August. Order books lengthened considerably over the whole year and last November were 75 per cent above the level in November 1972.

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended November 1973 net new orders (pairage seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were estimated to be 12 per cent less than in the three months ended August 1973. Deliveries were 7 per cent lower than in the previous three months and the growth in order books continued: orders on hand at the end of November were 8 per cent above the August level. The index of production in the three months ended November was 5 per cent lower than in the three months ended August.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are pub-

TABLE 1 Metal-working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966	164.0	118.9	45.1	110.7	78.0	32.7	160.1	114.1	46.0
1967	171.2	123.9	47.3	100.9	54.1	46.8	161.4	100.0	61.4
1968	168.6	113.5	55.1	116.1	61.7	54.4	183.8	121.1	62.7
1969	189.1	119.1	70.0	164.2	93.3	70.9	237.2	150.7	86.5
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.5	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	188.3	111.8	71.5	111.5	53.6	57.9	188.8	119.3	69.5
1972 1st quarter	47.2	28.7	18.5	96.7	39.5	57.2	37.9	22.2	15.7
2nd quarter	42.6	24.9	17.7	94.0	39.6	54.4	39.9	25.0	14.9
3rd quarter	43.9	27.5	16.4	105.0	48.2	56.8	54.9	36.1	18.8
4th quarter p	49.6	30.6	19.0	111.5	53.6	57.9	56.1	36.0	20.1
1973 1st quarter p	50.8	31.8	19.0	123.1	63.1	60.0	62.4	41.3	21.1
2nd quarter p	49.3	28.8	20.5	142.4	76.0	66.4	68.6	41.7	26.9
3rd quarter p	50.6	31.0	19.6	171.3	92.6	78.7	79.5	47.6	31.9
1972 January	14.3	9.1	5.2	105.0	45.9	59.1	13.3	9.0	4.3
February	13.1	7.6	5.5	104.1	44.2	59.9	12.2	5.9	6.8
March	19.8	12.0	7.8	96.7	39.5	57.2	12.4	7.3	5.1
April	13.5	7.9	5.6	97.0	39.7	67.3	13.8	8.1	5.7
May	13.6	7.7	5.9	93.1	39.7	53.4	9.7	7.7	2.0
June	15.5	9.3	6.2	94.0	39.6	54.4	16.4	9.2	7.2
July	13.2	8.0	5.2	96.3	43.8	52.5	15.5	12.2	3.3
August	13.8	9.1	4.7	103.3	45.1	58.2	20.8	10.4	10.4
September	16.9	10.4	6.5	105.0	48.2	56.8	18.6	13.5	5.1
October p	16.4	10.4	6.0	107.7	48.3	59.4	19.1	10.5	8.6
November p	19.6	12.2	7.4	105.9	47.5	58.4	17.8	11.4	6.4
December p	13.6	8.0	5.6	111.5	53.6	57.9	19.2	11.1	5.1
1973 January p	15.5	10.1	5.4	115.0	57.7	57.3	19.0	14.2	4.8
February p	16.9	10.5	6.4	117.4	58.0	59.4	19.3	10.8	8.5
March p	18.4	11.2	7.2	123.1	63.1	60.0	24.1	16.3	7.8
April p	15.1	8.3	6.8	129.9	66.6	63.3	21.9	11.8	10.1
May p	16.1	9.9	6.2	135.3	70.2	65.1	21.5	13.5	8.0
June p	18.1	10.6	7.5	142.4	76.0	66.4	25.2	16.4	8.8
July p	14.9	9.6	5.3	150.2	79.7	70.5	22.7	13.3	9.4
August p	16.1	9.6	6.5	162.9	84.9	76.0	28.8	14.8	14.0
September p	19.6	11.8	7.8	171.3	92.6	78.7	28.0	19.5	8.5
October p	17.1	10.3	6.8	179.4	97.6	81.8	25.2	15.3	9.9
November p	18.7	11.7	7.0	186.3	101.3	85.0	25.6	15.4	10.2
Three-monthly totals									
September-November	52.9	33.0	19.9	105.9	47.5	58.4	55.5	35.4	20.1
June-August 1973	49.1	28.8	19.3	162.9	84.9	76.0	76.7	44.5	32.2
September-November 1973	55.4	33.8	21.6	186.3	101.3	85.0	78.8	50.2	28.6
Percentage change									
September-November 1973 on									
Previous 3 months	+13	+13	+12	+14	+ 19	+12	+ 3	+13	−11
A year earlier	+ 5	+ 2	+ 8½	+76	+113	+45½	+42	+42	+42

lished in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only, sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Index of production: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6			..			16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.8			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1972 1st quarter	105	37.7	36.4	53.4	18.0	16.8	24.7	16.3	16.0	25.5	20.0
2nd quarter	98	35.7	28.8	65.1	13.7	12.8	25.8	14.4	15.3	21.9	24.1
3rd quarter	112	26.4	32.3	49.7	13.1	17.2	20.9	16.2	16.0	26.0	18.2
4th quarter	98	29.5	31.8	59.6	15.8	14.0	27.7	14.8	14.2	24.4	18.5
1973 1st quarter	104	36.2	36.0	62.4	18.1	17.2	29.6	15.9	15.8	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	106 r	45.8 r	42.4 r	86.5 r	18.0 r	18.1 r	34.0 r	14.9 r	15.9 r	25.9 r	20.6
3rd quarter	112 r	39.0	47.8 r	71.4 r	12.6 r	16.7 r	23.2 r	14.9	14.9	28.2 r	16.3
1972 July	115	30.1	28.3	57.0	9.3	15.9	16.0	14.9	16.4	24.0	
August	114	31.9	35.1	55.5	17.7	23.4	23.3	16.0	16.5	24.8	
September	108	26.4	32.3	49.7	12.2	12.4	23.4	17.6	15.2	29.2	
October	99	25.4	31.2	49.9	16.5	13.2	28.6	17.5	14.3	28.5	
November	99	29.0	31.4	58.7	19.4	14.6	34.9	15.9	14.4	26.1	
December	97	29.5	31.8	59.6	11.4	14.1	19.7	10.9	13.8	18.8	
1973 January	98	33.1	33.5	61.7	18.1	21.9	27.9	14.5	15.2	25.8	
February	109	34.5	37.6	61.4	16.8	14.8	27.8	15.4	15.7	28.1	
March	105	36.2	36.0	62.4	19.5	14.7	32.1	17.8	16.4	32.2	
April	109 r	41.0 r	37.3 r	75.2 r	19.5 r	17.5 r	38.8 r	14.8 r	16.2 r	25.9 r	
May	105 r	45.4 r	39.2 r	86.7 r	20.1 r	17.7 r	38.6 r	15.6 r	15.8 r	27.0 r	
June	103 r	45.8 r	42.4 r	86.5 r	14.5 r	19.0 r	24.6 r	14.1 r	15.7 r	24.9 r	
July	111 r	41.0	43.2 r	74.0 r	9.7 r	16.0 r	13.9 r	14.4	15.2	26.3 r	
August	118 r	39.7	45.9 r	72.7 r	13.5 r	18.0	27.0 r	14.8	15.3	28.3 r	
September	107 r	39.0	47.8 r	71.4 r	14.8	16.0	28.7 r	15.5	14.1	29.9 r	
October p	102	41.5	49.5	77.7	20.1	15.6	40.1	17.6	13.9	33.9 r	
November p	108	44.7	49.6	88.4	19.5	15.0	41.4	16.3	14.9	30.6	

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 22 February 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Last Chapter	BR/E 37318/24/2/79	29	18 February	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Cassius Film Productions Ltd.
Review No. 6—27th Year	BR/E 37319/24/2/79	11	18 February	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board.
Pillars of Islam	BR/E 37321/24/2/79	31	20 February	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Marquee Movies Ltd.
There Are Yachts at The Bottom Of My Garden	BR/E 37322/24/2/79	10	20 February	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Film Australia.
Movietone News 2333	BR/E 37221/24/2/79	8	22 February	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2333A	BR/E 37222/24/2/79	8	22 February	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Follow That Guy With The One Black Shoe	EC 37325/24/2/79	89	21 February	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Productions de la Gueville, Societe Nouvelle des Etablissements Gaumont and Madeleine Films, Paris
			FOREIGN		
Quiet Days In Clichy	F 37315	92	18 February	Miracle Films Ltd.	Merry Films Production
Herbie Rides Again	F 37316	88	18 February	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Three	F 37317	95	18 February	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Obelisk Productions
Adam's Woman	F 37320	90	20 February	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	S.B.P. Films Ltd. London
McQ	F 37323	111	20 February	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Batjac Productions Inc.
Kung Fu—The Head Crusher	F 37324	74	21 February	Miracle Films Ltd.	Arts et Cine Gerance S.A. Zug
The Abductors	F 37326	77	21 February	Titan Film Distributors Ltd.	Carar Films, Athens
Westworld	F 37327	89	21 February	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Inc.
The Outfit	F 37328	103	21 February	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Auroa Enterprises Inc.

Amendments to the Register:
On 21 February 1974 the registration number of the film 'Menace', registered on 6 February 1974, was amended to EC 37303/10/2/79 and the name of maker corrected to Paris Cannes Productions.
On 21 February 1974, the registration number of the film 'Trinity Is Still My Name' was amended to EC 37308/10/2/79.

Motor vehicle production in January including latest weekly estimates

Summary

Motor vehicle production in January and the first half of February has been markedly reduced by the power emergency but probably less than the extent of the reduction in the working week. Car output in the four-week period ending 26 January totalled 99,409 vehicles, falling below 100,000 for the first time since July of last year. The weekly average production of 24,852 units, was 37 per cent lower than in January 1973. Production of commercial vehicles, amounting to 23,579 units (5,895 units per week), was 28 per cent below the weekly average in January 1973.

These decreases in January were mainly due to restricted working but also reflect the introduction of the New Year Bank Holiday, which sharply reduced production in the first week of the year. Output was less markedly reduced during the first half of February. Provisional weekly estimates published in Table A below show that output in the three weeks ending 16 February was on average 20 per cent lower than in January 1973 for motor cars and 21 per cent lower for commercial vehicles.

(The comments which follow are unless otherwise stated based on the seasonally adjusted figures in Table 2).

Cars

Seasonally adjusted, the number of cars produced in January 1974 was 102,000 units, the lowest monthly figure since the abnormally low month of September 1970, which was exceptionally affected by industrial disputes.

Output of cars in January 1974 was about 37 per cent below that in January 1973. Production for the home market appears to have been more affected by restricted working than for export, with home deliveries in January 42 per cent below January 1973, while output for export was only 24 per cent lower. The less adverse effect on export production partly reflects the fact that car exports are mainly in the form of unassembled kits, while those produced for the home market are completed vehicles. Assembly-line production of complete vehicles is more vulnerable to the loss of power than is the preparation of kits. It is believed also that firms may be giving greater priority to production for overseas markets.

Commercial vehicles

The output in January of commercial vehicles, at 28.5 thousand, was also the lowest since September 1970. Compared with the output in January 1973 output of commercial vehicles was lower by 25 per cent. As in the case of cars, production for the home market, which fell by 38 per cent, was more seriously affected than export production, which showed a fall of only 2 per cent.

Latest weekly estimates

Table A below shows weekly estimates of production of motor cars and commercial vehicles. These figures are not seasonally adjusted.

For purposes of comparison, weekly production figures are compared in index form with the average in January 1973.

Too much significance should not be paid to fluctuations in the weekly estimates and for this reason index numbers of production are also shown in terms of averages over the latest three weeks.

The table shows that after low rates of output when three day

TABLE A Weekly estimates of production

	Motor cars			Commercial vehicles		
	Thous.	Weekly index (January 1973 = 100) (a)	Average Index for latest 3 weeks (January 1973 = 100) (a)	Thous.	Weekly index (January 1973 = 100) (a)	Average index for latest 3 weeks (January 1973 = 100) (a)
Average 1973	33.6	—	—	8.0	—	—
January 1973	39.5	100	100	8.2	100	100
Week ending:						
5 January	12.7	32	—	3.3	40	—
12 January	27.7	70	—	6.0	73	—
19 January	25.0	63	55	6.3	76	63
26 January	32.1	81	71	7.1	86	78
2 February	33.8	86	77	7.3	89	84
9 February	31.1	79	82	6.1	74	83
16 February	29.6	75	80	6.6	80	81

(a) Average weekly output in January 1973 is taken as the basis of comparisons, since production in that month was at a fairly normal level and relatively unaffected by industrial disputes.

TABLE 1 Recorded production

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972	52	1,307,881	613,430	1,921,311	36,948	272,649	135,470	408,119	7,848
1973	52	1,142,216	605,105	1,747,321	33,602	257,574	159,045	416,619	8,012
1974	52								
1973 1st quarter	13	320,052	158,532	478,584	36,814	69,954	36,346	106,300	8,177
2nd quarter	13	290,253	155,749	446,002	34,308	69,399	39,980	109,379	8,414
3rd quarter	13	229,505	122,313	351,818	27,063	54,106	36,031	90,137	6,934
4th quarter	13	302,406	168,511	470,917	36,224	64,115	46,688	110,803	8,523
1974 1st quarter	13								
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1973 January	5	135,970	61,705	197,675	39,535	28,419	12,597	41,016	8,203
February	4	89,426	48,206	137,632	34,408	21,401	12,054	33,455	8,364
March	4	94,656	48,621	143,277	35,819	20,134	11,695	31,829	7,957
April	4	80,647	45,380	126,027	31,507	18,957	11,278	30,235	7,559
May	5	111,333	62,019	173,352	34,670	26,613	13,684	40,297	8,059
June	4	98,273	48,350	146,623	36,656	23,829	15,018	38,847	9,712
July	4	66,106	33,344	99,450	24,863	16,054	12,041	28,095	7,024
August	4	76,537	41,956	118,493	29,623	14,437	8,754	23,191	5,798
September	5	86,862	47,013	133,875	26,775	23,615	15,236	38,851	7,770
October	4	100,661	56,057	156,718	39,180	23,475	16,046	39,521	9,880
November	4	98,926	55,819	154,745	38,686	18,659	12,490	31,149	7,787
December	5	102,819	56,635	159,454	31,891	21,981	18,152	40,133	8,027
1974 January	4	62,056	37,353	99,409	24,852	13,984	9,595	23,579	5,895

working commenced, output in recent weeks has averaged about 20 per cent lower than in January 1973 for both motor cars and commercial vehicles. There is some indication that output of cars may be declining. It should be noted, however, that production of separate parts and components, which constitute about 45 per cent of the industry's output is not included in the statistics of cars and commercial vehicles.

TABLE 2 Production – seasonally adjusted

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influence (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	14.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973	95	50	145	21.5	13.2	34.7
1974						
1973 1st quarter	99	47	146	22.2	11.8	34.0
2nd quarter	91	48	139	21.7	12.1	33.8
3rd quarter	97	51	148	23.0	14.5	37.5
4th quarter	93	56	149	19.0	14.6	33.6
1974 1st quarter						
2nd quarter						
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1973 January	111	50	161	22.9	11.7	34.6
February	92	44	136	22.5	12.2	34.7
March	95	46	141	21.2	11.7	32.9
April	85	44	129	20.8	11.4	32.2
May	90	50	140	20.7	10.4	31.1
June	97	52	149	23.7	14.4	38.1
July	108	54	162	24.6	16.6	41.2
August	103	54	157	21.5	13.4	34.9
September	81	44	125	23.0	13.4	36.4
October	100	58	158	22.0	16.8	38.8
November	94	58	152	16.8	12.2	29.0
December	86	52	138	18.1	14.7	32.8
1974 January	64	38	102	14.3	11.5	25.8
Average of:						
Aug.-Oct. 1973	95	52	147	22.1	14.6	36.7
Nov.-Jan. 1974	82	49	131	16.4	12.8	29.2
Percentage change	−14	−6	−11	−26	−12	−20

Energy: weekly statistical statement

The Department of Energy announced last week the following details of energy stocks to 16 February.

	Week ending					
	29/9/73	19/1/74	26/1/74	2/2/74	9/2/74	16/2/74
COAL						
Production (M tons) (a) (b)	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	..
Undistributed stocks (M tons) (a) (c)	13.3	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.0	..
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (d)	20.3	13.6	13.6	13.3	12.9	11.8
Consumption at power stations (M tons)	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (e)	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	—
OIL						
Stocks held by oil companies (M tons) (f)	23.1	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.1	18.4
Days' supply (f)	76	55	56	56	55	57
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.67	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.86	0.85
Consumption at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.23	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.35
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.19	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.39	0.33
ELECTRICITY						
Estimated savings % (h)	—	20	21	20	19	19

NOTES

COAL

(a) Because of the miners' strike there are no statistics available of coal production or undistributed stocks for periods after the week ending 9 February.

(b) In a normal week, unaffected by holidays or industrial disputes, some 2.7 million tons might be produced.

(c) On 9 February, only about 3.3 million tons was suitable for use in power stations, and of this total, some 1.8 million tons could be used only in the South Wales area.

(d) Because of physical handling difficulties and some unevenness in the distribution of stocks, a progressive disruption of the electricity system occurs well before the overall stock at power stations is exhausted. The stock level at which disconnections might occur varies with the level of demand. In winter it is about 7 million tons. As spring approaches, demand for electricity falls and less generating capacity is required to meet it. The critical stock level therefore tends to fall. The endurance of the system is extended according to the level of savings achieved.

(e) Negligible.

OIL

(f) Total UK oil stocks at 16 February amounted to 18.4 million tons or 57 days' supply at a normal level of consumption at this time of year. These are held as crude and process oil at the refineries and as products at various points in the distribution system. Certain minimum stock levels must be maintained if the refining and distribution system is to operate effectively. At the 45-day level (about 15 million tons) local shortages would begin to appear, and below this level would become increasingly severe. Seasonal factors affect the duration of any given level of oil stocks.

(g) Main oil burning stations only.

ELECTRICITY

(h) Savings are based on a comparison with estimated demand in the absence of restrictions.

Weekly indicators of industrial output

During the present emergency indicators of output in some industrial sectors are being assembled where information is readily available. The following table presents the latest data available at the time of going to press, together with similar figures for January, February, November and December 1973. It should be borne in mind that weekly figures of output are particularly susceptible to fluctuation and that figures for the corresponding period of 1973 or for the average over the whole of that year may equally be unrepresentative of a normal position. Output of cars and commercial vehicles in 1973, for example, was much reduced by industrial disputes.

Index numbers of output

Average 1973 = 100; not seasonally adjusted

	Weekly averages				Week ending						
	Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	5 Jan. 1974	12 Jan. 1974	19 Jan. 1974	26 Jan. 1974	2 Feb. 1974	9 Feb. 1974	16 Feb. 1974
Ethylene	90	99	98	92	..	106	112	114	106	103	105
Crude steel	102	107	107	84	58	78	77	88	86	88	..
Passenger cars	118	103	115	95	38	84	76	99	101	93	88
Commercial vehicles	103	105	97	100	32	71	73	80	91	76	83
Cement	84	93	105	79	43	60	68	75	71	77	88
Coal	108	110	92	64	34	72	71	69	63	46	6
Gas sent out	130	125	125	146	146	145	141	142	143	150	143
Television sets											
Monochrome	135	125	98	68	50	75	74	79	76	79	81
Colour	92	92	120	101	63	104	107	107	100	102	103

.. not available.

Notes:

(i) In some cases, the average weekly production in 1973 is partly estimated.

(ii) Output in December 1973 and in week ending 5 January was also affected by holidays.

Index of industrial production in December

THE provisional estimate index of production for December 1973, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 106.3 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 107.0.

For the three months October to December 1973, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 1.4 per cent lower than the figures for the preceding three months, July 1973 to September 1973; for manufacturing industry alone there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1969	99.9	104.9	99.6	99.4	101.0	96.8	92.1	95.1	99.9	97.0	92.4	97.2	94.8	106.3	104.1
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.5	99.7	99.7	101.5	101.4	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.3	100.1	100.9	102.5	96.5	99.5	93.3
1972	102.1	84.0	101.5	105.7	105.4	106.3	102.6	107.8	98.4	92.6	95.0	110.1	91.8	100.6	94.2
1973	110.0	92.3	110.3	108.6	106.1	112.8	110.0	122.5	108.4	102.7	109.6	130.9	95.0	102.8	102.3
1971 1st qtr.	100.2	102.5	100.0	101.5					99.4						
2nd qtr.	100.9	102.9	100.3	101.7					100.7						
3rd qtr.	100.6	101.4	99.4	101.3					99.4						
4th qtr.	100.4	92.0	99.0	101.7					97.9						
1972 1st qtr.	98.0	45.4	98.4	105.6	104.0	108.4	97.4	104.1	96.5	94.8	93.6	108.1	90.4	93.9	89.1
2nd qtr.	102.7	95.7	101.3	105.6	105.1	106.5	100.9	108.1	98.1	93.6	93.8	108.2	93.0	99.4	94.2
3rd qtr.	102.4	95.0	101.6	105.8	105.9	105.6	106.7	106.8	98.1	90.4	96.8	109.4	91.5	102.1	96.7
4th qtr.	105.4	99.7	104.8	105.8	106.6	104.5	105.6	112.0	100.9	91.6	95.9	114.7	92.1	107.2	96.8
1973 1st qtr.	110.1	99.3	110.1	108.2	106.2	111.4	107.3	119.3	107.8	103.7	103.0	128.5	93.9	102.6	101.8
2nd qtr.	110.0	94.8	109.9	109.2	106.4	113.9	107.4	119.8	107.3	101.6	111.6	130.0	94.6	99.0	103.5
3rd qtr.	110.9	93.0	111.3	109.4	105.7	115.3	114.8	123.3	110.4	103.4	113.4	133.1	95.8	105.7	104.6
4th qtr.	109.4	80.3	110.0	107.8	106.1	110.7	110.9	127.9	108.3	102.3	110.7	132.3	95.8	102.7	99.6
1973 April	109.7	94	109.5	109	107	112	103	117	107	101	110	129	94	98	103
May	109.6	96	108.5	109	106	115	106	122	106	102	112	130	94	96	102
June	110.7	94	111.6	109	106	114	114	121	109	102	113	131	96	103	105
July	111.1	94	111.3	109	105	116	113	121	111	104	113	133	96	104	109
Aug	110.5	91	111.1	110	107	116	120	121	111	103	114	133	96	109	103
Sep	111.1	94	111.6	109	106	115	112	127	110	103	113	133	96	104	102
Oct.	111.3	93	111.3	109	106	114	115	130	110	103	113	134	95	107	100
Nov	110.5	83	111.6	108	107	111	111	130	110	104	112	134	97	102	103
Dec	106.3	65	107.0	107	106	107	106	124	105	100	107	129	96	99	96
July-Sep (av.)	110.9	93	111.3	109	106	116	115	123	111	103	113	133	96	106	105
Oct-Dec (av.)	109.4	80	110.0	108	106	111	111	128	103	102	111	132	96	103	100

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1969	100.8	101.2	99.7	100.4	100.2	103.0	100.4	103.7	102.7	105.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	102.1	96.2
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	90.4	87.6	99.0	102.3	100.8	102.8	105.4	108.4	107.5	109.8	103.0	97.3	100.6	102.8	103.9
1972	88.8	87.0	94.2	104.5	102.7	106.9	107.9	115.5	115.9	114.9	113.0	102.4	104.4	105.2	111.1
1973	95.0	92.9	101.5	110.2	108.8	103.0	114.2	126.8	129.1	123.4	129.7	111.1	109.7		118.7
1971 1st qtr.	94.8			102.5										100.9	99.2
2nd qtr.	92.0			102.5										102.1	102.5
3rd qtr.	89.3			102.2										103.3	105.8
4th qtr.	85.0			102.2										105.3	108.0
1972 1st qtr.	81.3	79.0	88.7	100.1	96.5	103.8	107.0	106.6	108.5	103.5	110.9	98.8	97.6	106.9	102.9
2nd qtr.	88.5	87.9	90.3	104.0	102.6	104.9	106.9	116.7	116.2	117.6	113.9	101.3	103.1	107.7	111.6
3rd qtr.	89.8	88.4	94.5	105.7	104.6	106.6	107.7	113.9	114.7	112.7	111.6	103.1	106.1	101.7	115.1
4th qtr.	95.4	92.9	103.4	108.3	107.2	112.1	109.9	124.7	124.1	125.7	115.8	106.4	110.6	104.6	114.8
1973 1st qtr.	97.8	95.6	104.9	110.2	110.4	102.2	110.9	130.8	136.8	121.4	132.0	109.6	108.6	110.3	115.1
2nd qtr.	93.4	90.5	102.2	112.3	110.9	103.2	116.6	127.5	127.1	128.2	128.9	112.6	109.2	109.8	119.5
3rd qtr.	95.3	93.1	101.8	108.8	106.6	104.8	113.8	125.4	126.3	124.1	130.5	112.5	110.6	108.6	120.0
4th qtr.	93.4	92.3	96.8	109.4	107.0	102.6	115.2	124.2	126.7	120.2	122.1	109.6	110.6		122.9
1973 April	95	91	106	113	111	103	118	131	130	133	130	112	110		120
May	88	86	93	109	107	104	115	123	125	120	127	111	109		127
June	97	95	107	115	115	103	117	129	126	132	130	115	108		111
July	93	92	96	108	106	105	113	128	128	128	132	113	112		122
Aug	93	91	99	108	106	105	114	126	127	124	127	112	111		118
Sep	100	96	110	110	108	104	115	122	124	121	132	112	109		120
Oct	93	94	91	110	107	104	118	124	127	120	125	110	114		130
Nov	95	93	100	112	109	104	119	128	130	126	129	111	111		120
Dec	92	90	99	106	106	100	109	120	124	115	112	108	107		119
July-Sep (av.)	95	93	102	109	107	105	114	125	126	124	130	112	111		120
Oct-Dec (av.)	93	92	97	109	107	103	115	124	127	120	122	110	111		123

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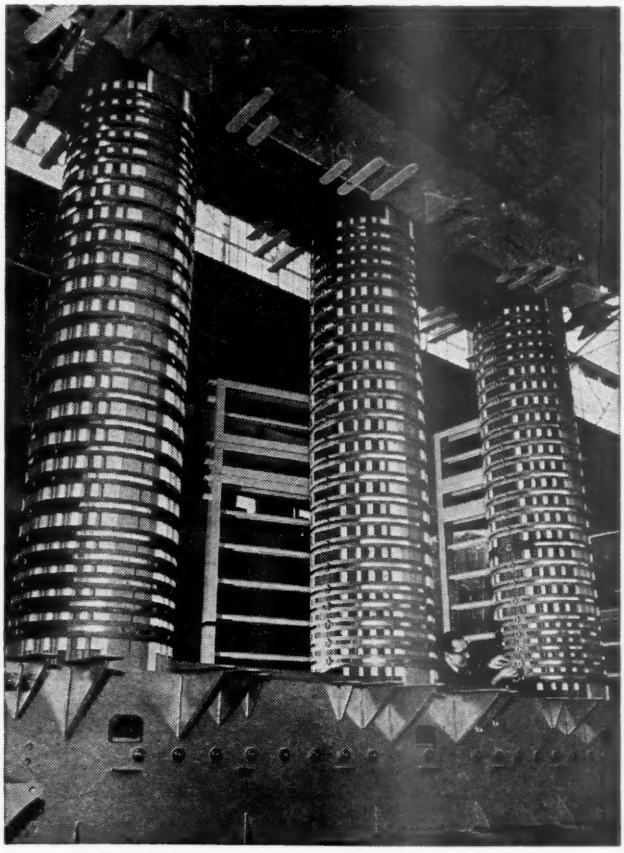

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Acquisitions and mergers in the fourth quarter

This note sets out the latest statistics of acquisitions and mergers involving industrial and commercial companies in the United Kingdom up to and including the fourth quarter of 1973. The analysis is based on reports in the financial press supplemented by special inquiries to companies to determine the form, value and timing of particular acquisitions. Tables 1 and 2 are taken from a more detailed analysis of acquisitions published this month in a Business Monitor, M7, Acquisitions and Mergers of Companies (obtained from HMSO quarterly for an annual subscription of 37½p). The Business Monitor also contains tables analysing acquisitions and mergers by industry.

During the fourth quarter of 1973 the level of acquisition activity was about the same as the average for the first three quarters. There were 290 acquisitions of industrial and commercial companies reported in the financial press in the fourth quarter involving a consideration of £330 million, compared with an average of 298 companies purchased for £320 million in the three preceding quarters. However, during 1973 as a whole the total consideration of £1,291 million was about half the record level paid in 1972, although the number of companies acquired was 1,184, only 2 per cent below the peak reached in 1972 (see Table 1). This is reflected in the fall in the average consideration paid per company from £2.1 million in 1972 to only £1.1 million in 1973, about the same as in 1971.

These comparisons reflect the incidence of large acquisitions. In 1972 there were nine acquisitions, each involving an expenditure of more than £50 million, which accounted for 47 per cent of the total consideration. On the other hand, during 1973 there was only one such large acquisition, which cost £97 million and accounted for only 7½ per cent of the total consideration.

This one large acquisition in 1973 was an inter-group transaction involving the acquisition of Central and District Properties, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Keyser Ullman Holdings, by Town and Country Properties. Largely as a result of this transaction, the consideration paid for the purchase of subsidiary companies rose in 1973. However, the number of sales of subsidiary companies was slightly lower and accounted for only 21 per cent of the total number of all acquisitions in 1973, compared with 22½ per cent in 1972 and 30 per cent in 1971.

The relative importance of the three forms of payment – cash, issues of ordinary shares and issues of fixed interest securities – tend to fluctuate from year to year. Cash payments in 1973 accounted for 53 per cent of the total expenditure, the highest recorded since 1964, compared with only 19½ per cent in 1972. The proportions accounted for by the issue of ordinary shares and fixed interest securities both fell: from 58 per cent in 1972 to 36 per cent in 1973, and from 23 per cent to 11 per cent, respectively.

During 1973 there were 81 major acquisitions of foreign companies by United Kingdom companies involving a total expenditure of £145 million, compared with 85 acquired in 1972 at a cost of £90 million. Only seven acquisitions of United Kingdom companies by foreign companies, at a total cost of £49 million, were reported in the financial press during 1973 compared with 18 purchased in 1972 for £41 million.

TABLE 1 Acquisitions and mergers within the United Kingdom

	Acquisitions of independent companies			Mergers†			Total			Sales of subsidiaries between company groups			Total number of acquisitions		
	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million
1969	593	742	961.6	2	2	7.6	595	744	969.2	91	102	99.7	686	846	1,068.9
1970	484	608	954.1	6	6	42.5	490	614	996.6	139	179	125.9	629	793	1,122.5
1971	498	620	745.6	—	—	—	498	620	745.6	189	264	165.5	687	884	911.1
1972	710	931	2,336.9	6	7	9.3	716	938	2,346.2	212	272	185.4	928	1,210	2,531.6
1973	710	934	1,043.3	2	2	2.3	712	936	1,045.6	200	248	245.2	912	1,184	1,290.8
1971 1st quarter	89	110	62.1	—	—	—	89	110	62.1	43	49	27.7	132	159	89.8
2nd quarter	121	148	142.5	—	—	—	121	148	142.5	53	71	44.7	174	219	187.2
3rd quarter	129	156	255.7	—	—	—	129	156	255.7	40	69	31.9	169	225	287.6
4th quarter	159	206	285.3	—	—	—	159	206	285.3	53	75	61.2	212	281	346.5
1972 1st quarter	156	207	426.0	2	2	0.1	158	209	426.1	53	69	39.6	211	278	465.7
2nd quarter	192	260	375.2	3	3	1.5	195	263	376.7	52	63	44.8	247	326	421.5
3rd quarter	166	220	666.2	1	2	7.7	167	222	673.9	50	63	52.2	217	285	726.1
4th quarter	196	244	869.5	—	—	—	196	244	869.5	57	77	48.8	253	321	918.3
1973 1st quarter	195	278	280.4	—	—	—	195	278	280.4	63	84	43.3	258	362	323.7
2nd quarter	164	203	179.4	—	—	—	164	203	179.4	43	53	26.2	207	256	205.6
3rd quarter	173	224	297.4	2	2	2.3	175	226	299.7	40	50	132.0	215	276	431.7
4th quarter	178	229	286.1	—	—	—	178	229	286.1	54	61	43.7	232	290	329.8

† A merger is reckoned as the acquisition of the smaller company by the larger company involved in the transaction and valued at the market value of the smaller company's share of the newly formed company.

TABLE 2 Size distribution of acquisitions within the United Kingdom

	1972		1973		1973 Q1		1973 Q2		1973 Q3		1973 Q4	
Expenditure (£ million)	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.
Over 25	13	1,322.2	7	281.2	1	28.1	1	29.9	4	193.4	1	29.8
Over 5 and up to 25	57	604.8	49	461.5	17	158.4	7	60.9	10	89.4	15	152.8
Over 2 and up to 5	77	239.8	57	171.1	10	30.4	12	37.3	14	40.3	21	63.1
2or less	1,063	364.9	1,071	377.0	334	106.8	236	77.5	248	108.6	253	84.1
Total	1,210	2,531.7	1,184	1,290.8	362	323.7	256	205.6	276	431.7	290	329.8

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Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in December showed an increase of 4 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 12 per cent in October and 13 per cent in November.

The value of stocks at the end of December was 21 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*−3*	..	..
1967	104	*−5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*−5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1972 1st quarter	102	*2*	164	*11*
2nd quarter	111	*4*	146	*8*
3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1972 December	145	*8*	169	*12*
1973 January	87	*22*	162	*6*
February	126	*22*	169	*5*
March	146	*13*	184	*12*
April	133	*10*	163	*11*
May	114	*9*	173	*15*
June	121	*14*	171	*17*
July	107	*5*	173	*15*
August	124	*9*	179	*19*
September	159	*3*	173	*12*
October	184	*12*	162	*16*
November	154	*13*	203	*21*
December	151	*4*	204	*21*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks (‡)
	December 1973	January-December 1973	December 1973
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	16	3	19
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−7	5	20
Women's underwear	26	12	−7
Women's hose and children's socks	−11	−10	−1
Women's millinery	−13	−1	55
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	1	6	—
Children's wear	−3	−8	−27
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	19	18	−21
Gloves	84	35	−23
Piece-goods and nets	−13	—	36
Household textiles	34	37	72
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	—	13	49
Boots and shoes	8	4	3
Total †	4	10	21

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Index of retail prices for January

The index of retail prices for all items for 15 January 1974 was 191.8 (16 January 1962 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.9 per cent on December (188.2) and of 12.0 per cent on January 1973 (171.3).

The index for all items excluding food in January 1974 was 184.0 – an increase of 1.5 per cent (2.7 points) on December.

The index for food in January was 216.7 – an increase of 2.9 per cent (6.2 points) on December.

The rise in all items index in January was due to higher prices for petrol and oil, clothing and footwear, vegetables, bread, cakes, fish, sweets and chocolates, meals bought and consumed outside the home, furniture, newspapers and some other goods and services.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	All items		All items except seasonal food			
				Percentage change over		
	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	Percentage change over previous 12 months	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	1 month	6 months	6 months at an annual rate*
1973						
August	180.2	+ 8.9	179.0	+0.7	+4.4	+ 9.1
September	181.8	+ 9.3	180.4	+0.8	+4.9	+10.1
October	185.4	+ 9.9	183.5	+1.7	+5.1	+10.5
November	186.8	+10.3	184.9	+0.8	+5.4	+11.0
December	188.2	+10.6	186.1	+0.6	+5.3	+10.9
1974						
January	191.8	+12.0	189.4	+1.8	+6.5	+13.5

* Calculated at a compound rate.

TABLE 2 General index of prices

	Indices (16 January 1962 = 100)		Percentage change 11 December to 15 January
	11 December 1973	15 January 1974	
All items	188.2	191.8	+1.9
All items excluding food	181.3	184.0	+1.5
Food	210.5	216.7	+2.9
Seasonal food	243.8	254.4	+4.3
Other food	204.5	209.8	+2.6
Alcoholic drink	164.9	166.0	+0.7
Tobacco	141.4	142.2	+0.6
Housing	224.1	225.1	+0.4
Fuel and light	185.8	188.6	+1.5
Durable household goods	154.7	158.3	+2.3
Clothing and footwear	164.1	166.6	+1.5
Transport and vehicles	171.2	175.0	+2.2
Miscellaneous goods	176.7	182.2	+3.1
Services	211.3	212.8	+0.7
Meals out	224.7	229.5	+2.1

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during January 1974 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	3,417	—	3,417
Over £100 but under £1,000	68	—	68
£1,000 but under £10,000	965	—	965
£10,000 but under £50,000	233	—	233
£50,000 but under £100,000	31	—	31
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	40	—	40
£1,000,000 and over	4	—	4
Total number	4,758	—	4,758
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	27,824		27,824

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1973 AND 1974

	1973		1974	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,666	8,050	4,758	27,824
February	5,919	7,762		
March	6,310	21,762		
April	5,617	12,632		
May	5,331	9,111		
June	4,752	30,575		
July	5,245	17,291		
August	6,371	16,843		
September	4,988	28,337		
October	5,945	11,918		
November	6,132	36,871		
December	5,330	22,843		
Total	66,606	223,995		

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	31 Jan. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	11 Oct. 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	1 Mar. 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	10 Jan. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	This week
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	21 Feb. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	7 Feb. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	30 Aug. 1973
household consumption (Q)	17 Jan. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	7 Feb. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Wales index (Q)	7 Feb. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Jan. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	This week
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
production (M)	10 Jan. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
estimated figures (M)	14 Feb. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	20 Dec. 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	10 May 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	7 Feb. 1974
provisional figures	21 Feb. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	31 Jan. 1974
stocks (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	10 Jan. 1974
retail (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	13 Dec. 1973
carpet sales (M)	14 Feb. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	14 Feb. 1974
hosiery production (M)	10 Jan. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	24 Jan. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	24 Jan. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	31 Jan. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	29 Mar. 1973
index numbers (M)	14 Feb. 1974

Department of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	3 Jan. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	13 Dec. 1973
ECGD local offices	24 Jan. 1974
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	17 Jan. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

6/7 March 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (Tel: 03292-4211)

The lots on offer include aluminium ware, cordage, diesel and petrol engines, electric motors, electrical-MT-wireless spares, paint, tyres, photographic equipment, projectors, wooden and metal boxes, watches, 45 machine tools including grinders, lathes, millars and drills. Tractors, excavators, dumpers. 600 lots of furniture and clothing including bureaux, chairs, desks, wooden and steel wardrobes, coats, blankets, carpets, jerseys, sheets, scrap rags, webbing, etc.

21/22 March 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Locations: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602-54272)

380 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 140 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and travellers), 350 Land Rovers, motor cycles, mobile cranes by Coles and Jones, tractors and dozers by Cateroillar, Fowler and Vickers, agriculture tractors, factory trucks and fork lift trucks, loading shovels by Bray, Michagan and Weatherill, scrapers, dragline, drag and face shovel, clamshell and pile driver equipment to fit NCK 304 and Ruston Bucyrus 19RB machines, 240 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC and Leyland, Scammell 6 × 6 breakdown trucks, 90 trailers (10 cwt. to 60 tons), refuellers (800 and 2,500 gallons), Bedford TK Plat. and d/side trucks, Austin K9 1 ton vans, Bedford RL 7 ton trucks, Thornycroft Mighty Antar 50-ton tractors, fire tenders. The majority of these vehicles will be sold as single lots.

WARNING
Watch these advertisements for dates of sales. Dates may be altered at short notice because of the special economy measures to conserve fuel.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc. are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender Motor Launches

Tenders are invited for 3 ex HM Customs motor launches lying at Gravesend and Southampton. Tender forms are available from the Ministry of Defence, Director of Navy Contracts (Supplies), Section DC11(1), Ensleigh, Bath, BA1 5AD (Tel: Bath 6933 ext. 4748), but must be requested before 19 March 1974.

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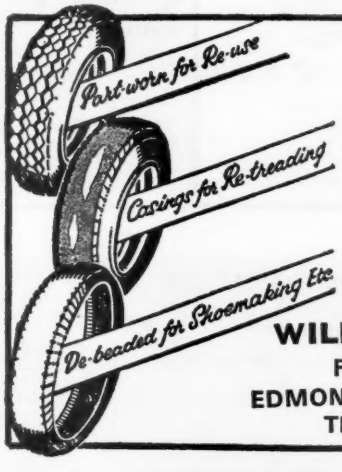

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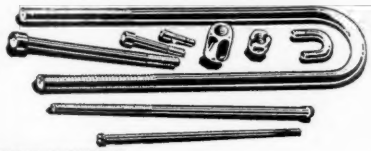

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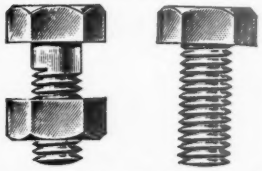

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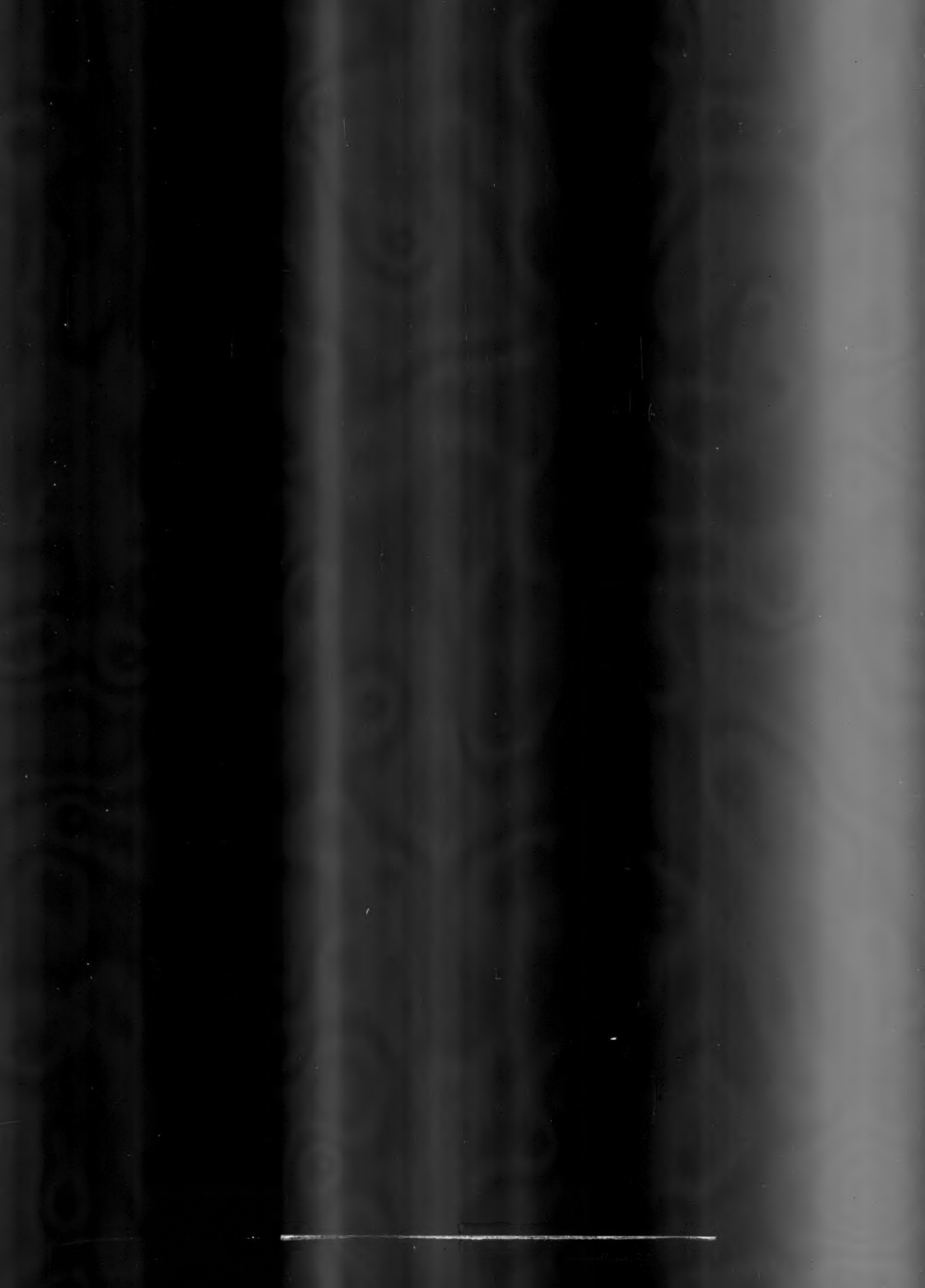
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